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CRISP ON HAND,

Ready for the Extra Session of Congress Which Meets Next Monday.

TALKS ABOUT THE BUSINESS AHEAD.

He Thinks the Session Will Run Into the Regular One.

COLONEL RUSSELL IS ALSO ON HAND

States His Position on the Silver Question—Views of Several Congressmen on the Situation.

Washington, July 30.—(Special.)—Judge Crisp arrived this afternoon. He is again at the Metropolitan in the suite of rooms he occupied during the last congress. His son, Charles R., accompanied him. Mrs. Crisp will not come until September. Of course there has been a stream of visitors at his rooms from the moment of his arrival. All the candidates for sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers have called as well as the members of congress in the city, and the newspaper men.

Judge Crisp will spend the next week principally in his room receiving the members as they arrive. Of course, as it is conceded on all hands that he will be the next speaker without opposition, all the members want to talk about committees. Each wants some particular assignment.

The ex-speaker came direct from his home, where, as he says, he has been enjoying himself and paying little attention to politics. He looks like a robust man, and will enter upon the duties of his second term blessed with the best of health.

Judge Crisp Interviewed.

Speaking generally of the condition of affairs in the south, the ex-speaker says there is the feeling of distrust and the same hard times that characterize the whole country. The cotton crop has just began to come in, but the fear of the people is that they will have trouble in securing the necessary money to move it. The cotton crop requires the use of a large amount of money in a short time and all the paper issued by the growers is made payable after the cotton crop has been gathered. Consequently this cannot be counted upon to help, and money must be had from other sources. The banks in the past have got what they needed from the New York institutions, but now the New York bankers say they cannot let the money go. Just what the result will be cannot now be told, but Mr. Crisp hopes that some way may be speedily found by the bankers of the cotton states to supply the funds to get this staple of the south to market.

When asked whether this distrust was due to the existence of the Sherman law, Mr. Crisp replied that it was certainly due to a want of public confidence, but exactly what caused that condition he was not prepared to say. Mr. Crisp is not inclined to talk freely on the probability of the repeal of the Sheraman law, and does not say whether he believes it will be repealed or not, foiling a question in that direction by the statement that he had not been here long enough to talk with the members and until he found what the sentiment was he could not make many predictions. The bare question of repeal, Mr. Crisp thought, will be considered alone, for while it was true that the democratic party was opposed to the law and demanded its repeal in the platform, it was not knaown to what extent conditions would be insisted. Mr. Crisp would not say that he stood upon the proposition to repeal the law and enact a substitute providing for the free cionage of American silver at an increased ratio.

It was only after a full consideration of the different propositions that might be made that Mr. Crisp thought a final result would be reached, but what the result would be, he would not venture to predict.

In regard to the rules, the ex-speaker reiterated what he said when he was in the city on July 3d, at the close of the last congress. Members thought there would have to be a change so that those charged with the responsibility might be in a position to assume it. What the changes contemplated, however, he was unable to tell. Of one thing Mr. Crisp was confident, and that was, the coming session would not be a brief one. He was of the opinion that after it had been disposed of, the tariff would be taken up, the members preferring rather to stay after they were here than adjourn and run the chance of a protracted session later on.

While the speaker has given the subject of the composition of the committee more or less attention, he said that he would probably not announce them for two weeks after the congress began, for, in the meantime, he desired to confer with members as to their wishes. Any other course, he said, would be manifestly unfair. Mr. Crisp expects the president to bring the tariff prominently before congress, either coupled with the question of finance or in a subsequent message bearing directly upon the subject. The ex-speaker looks forward to a long and arduous session of congress.

Colonel Russell Arrives.

Colonel Ben Russell, the new congressman from the eleventh Georgia, has secured rooms on Third street, and is fixed for the session. Speaking of the financial situation today, he said:

"I am in favor of free coinage and shall advocate and vote for a free coinage substitute for the Sherman law. I do not believe in the free coinage men agreeing to any compromise. The country is in favor of bimetallism, the democratic platform has spoken for it and I stand squarely on the platform. Indeed, my vote shall never go for anything less than that which the Chicago platform declared for."

Colonel Russell's son, Albert, the stenographer of the Albany circuit, and a rising young southwest Georgia lawyer, is with him. Though but nineteen years of age he has been practicing law two years, having been admitted to the bar at seventeen. He will remain here perhaps a month, preferring his summer outing here than at any of the resorts.

THE ADVANCE GUARD

Of Congressmen Arrives at the Capitol—Their Views on the Situation.

Washington, July 30.—The advance guard of members of the fifty-third congress, coming to attend the special session which will begin a week from tomorrow, are at the capital. There are not many of them and the probabilities are that few congressmen will be in the city before next Saturday. Among those who have arrived the opinion seems to be unanimous that the Sherman law will and must be repealed, or at least the silver purchasing clause, but what shall follow is an unknown quantity.

One of the early arrivals is Representative Geary, of California, known to fame in connection with the Chinese exclusion and registration act, which bears his name. He said:

"I am opposed to the so-called Sherman act. I have always been. It is very serious and time does not improve it. The sooner it is repealed the better for the whole country. Of course, some subsequent legislation will be necessary, but I am not prepared to say what it will be, because at this time I do not know. I am satisfied, however, that the Sherman law will go and that in its stead we will have something of benefit instead of harm.

"I could not tell you how my colleagues individually stand, for I have had no very extended talks with them on the subject. In place of the present tariff law the chances are that we will have one that is new from top to bottom. There will be very radical changes in the schedule. The country expects this. The declarations of the democratic platform are so plain that there is no chance to misunderstand them. I do not think that action upon the silver question or the tariff will be so long delayed as some papers and persons seem to have imagined. The session will naturally be lengthy, as we have many other things to do. The democracy will come out all right, I guess. It has a fair working majority and I think that both sides—the silver men and single standard men—are disposed to be reasonable."

Senator Quay Talks.

Another equally interesting and important congressional character is Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who said, in reply to a question on the prevailing topic:

"I think the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act should be repealed. That seems to be the consensus of opinion from those who know most about the financial situation. I would be satisfied to have congress adjourn after that having been done until the regular time of meeting."

Senator Pugh's Views.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 30.—Senator James L. Pugh, of Alabama, is at the American resting. He read the recently published interview with Senter Vest with interest.

"Mr. Vest is right," said the Alabamalan. Then he wrote out this as a reflection of his own views:

"Senator Pugh says that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law would place silver where it was under the act of 1873, and would amount to a recognition and endorsement of that law which every democrat has denounced as a crime. Senator Sherman would live to see his life-long financial policy, for which the republican party has struggled for twenty years, fully vindicated by the votes of democratic representatives. The Sherman law repealed unconditionally leaves silver at the mercy of its enemies. A majority of both houses is democratic and a fearful responsibility will rest upon those democrats who aid in giving the enemies of silver all they want, and that is the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

"The Sherman law is not responsible for existing conditions. It is a perversion on that law and not the law as congress passed it. The banks made the law that has been executed and its execution as made by the banks caused the mischief. A majority of the democratic senators cannot be driven or influenced to vote for an unconditional repeal. A cloture in the senate is not a possibility."

WASHBURN'S CIRCULAR

Giving His Views on the Silver Question.

Boston, Mass., July 30.—George F. Washburn, of this city, national chairman of the eastern division of the people's party, has sent to the state committee a circular letter conveying his views on the silver question. It is in part as follows:

The most gigantic trust the world has ever seen is the present international bond-issuing and silver-boycotting syndicate. The most colossal conspiracy the world has ever known is the present one, originated and guided by Baron Rothschild. Their silver scheme is an attempt to enslave a whole world and in a wholesale manner swindle and plunder God's people.

The first step in this international plot on the part of the usurers will be to still further corner our circulation here in America and then force an issue of bonds as a means of relief.

If half the population of the world use silver and if half the metal currency is and always has been silver, how can we increase our volume of circulation by striking down one-half of the amount? If a man has been forced to live on two meagre meals a day and complained of feeling half starved, who but a goldbug would dream of advising him to eat only one meal per day as a sure cure for hunger? This gold trust, which comprises the leading bankers and usurers of all countries under the generalship of an European Jew, is capable of anything. No absurdity is too absurd for them to offer as an argument; no monstrosity too monstrous for them to perpetrate as an act. They are the monarchs of crime.

Shall we, free-born Americans: we who threw off the political yoke of an English king, bow to the bidding of a few foreign bankers who have bought parliaments and congresses and are trying to dictate our national policy? Let us break this international servitude. Let us rally once more as an American people and demand the restoration of the money of our fathers.

We can drive these foreign money invaders from our shores forever. If we begin right now. The solution of the problem is to be found in the money plank of the people's platform. Now is our chance to agitate. Rally in attendance at the silver conventions. Make clear to the people the fact that, if silver goes down, gold goes up.

It will take more labor from the wage-earner, more merchandise from the business and more wheat, cotton and corn from the farmer than ever before to buy the gold dollars of the bankers, therefore these wealth-producing classes must unite to resist this proposed robbery and oppression.

A QUIET DAY AT GRAY GABLES.

Mr. Cleveland on the Veranda—Dr. Bryant's Departure.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 30.—President Cleveland spent the day very quietly at Gray Gables. The greater part of the day was passed on the veranda with Mrs. Cleveland and Dr. Bryant. At 6 o'clock President Cleveland and Dr. Bryant drove to the station and Dr. Bryant boarded a train. President Cleveland then returned to Gray Gables. Before going Dr. Bryant said that his visit at Gray Gables was ended. He should go to Sorrento, Me., to pass a week with his family and then he should return to Washington.

Mr. O'Flaherty Is Coming Over.

London, July 30.—Edward O'Flaherty sailed from Queenstown today on the steamship Umbria for America. The Cork Parnellites made a great demonstration with bands and a large meeting, at which the mayor of the city presided. In response to the addresses of the local Parnellite leaguers, Mr. O'Flaherty spoke at considerable length concerning Irish politics. His experience during his sojourn in this country, he said, had convinced him that John Redmond's was an ideal party. He criticized severely some of the leaders of the Irish party in the United States.

LITTLE TIGER'S BOY

Poached on a White Man's Farm Down in the Land of Flowers.

AND HIS RED FACE WAS SLAPPED.

The Seminoles Consider It an Insult to Their Tribe

AND TROUBLE MAY BE THE RESULT.

The Indians Say They Will Go on the Warpath if the Governor Does Not Fix Matters Satisfactorily.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 30.—(Special.)—There is fear that the Seminole Indians in south Florida may again go on the warpath after over forty years of peace.

"Little Tiger," a chief of that portion of the scattered tribes which has its villages on the edge of the Everglades not far west of Biscayne bay, is now on his way to Tallahassee to seek an official interview with Governor Mitchell upon a matter which he and his tribe consider a serious insult to the Seminoles.

"Little Tiger" has a young son who has been taught the use of the bow and arrow, and the rifle, and is an expert shot afield as well as an excellent marksman. This summer the tribe has moved its habitation eastward somewhat in order to be nearer the bay and ocean, where it is cooler, as well as to fish. This has brought them quite close to the white villages which border on the bay Bascayne, and "Little Tiger's" boy has been hunting, it appears, too near the settlements. He has intended no harm but is unused to the ways of the "pale faces."

Slapped the Boy's Face.

One man, a Mr. Jensen, who owns a large tract of land near Cocoanut Grove, on the bay of Biscayne, has repeatedly forbidden the Indian boy to hunt or shoot on it, but the boy has paid little or no attention to Jensen's orders. A few days ago Jensen caught him at his favorite pastime and threatened him with bodily harm if he appeared there again with his gun.

Thursday morning last Jensen heard a shot not far from his pineapple patch, and going out there saw the Indian boy in the edge of the woods just taking aim at a bird. Jensen had his own rifle with him and he cried out to the boy in an angry tone to stop. The boy paid no attention to him but let go at the bird. Then Jensen covered the boy with his gun and rushed in on him.

The youngster made no resistance and the man took his rifle away from him and slapped his face vigorously two or three times. Then the youth's Indian blood was up and he tried to return the blows, but Jensen had him in his power and before he had finished with him had given the boy a good flogging. He then gave him back his rifle and told him to go back to his camp where he belonged and not to poach on his (Jensen's) land again.

Indians Armed to the Teeth.

The boy went quietly off in the direction of the camp. Toward night "Little Tiger," and a half dozen of his warriors appeared in the village of Cocoanut Grove and inquired for Jensen. They were armed to the teeth and highly indignant at the insult which the tribe had been given by the punishment of the chief's boy. Jensen appeared and explained matters, but either they did not understand what he said, although there was an interpreter present, or else the explanation was unsatisfactory. They stormed around for an hour or more, but made no direct threats. Finally they started back to their camp, but at intervals through the night kept up a terrible shrieking and yelling accompanied by the firing of rifles.

Visiting the Governor.

The next day, Friday, "Little Tiger" and one of his men started for Tallahassee, going to Jupiter inlet to take a steamer from that point up the Indian river. He says that he is going to see the governor. But beyond that he will not talk.

The two Seminoles will probably reach Tallahassee Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Men coming from the neighborhood of the Indian villages yesterday say that the whole tribe is much excited over the affair and threaten to go on the warpath if Governor Mitchell does not fix up the matter satisfactorily.

Apparently every preparation was being made for war. There are about 500 in the tribe, including women and children.

RAVAGES OF THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The Insects Destroying Vegetation in Choccolocco Valley.

Anniston, Ala., July 30.—(Special.)—Grasshoppers have appeared in great numbers in Choccolocco valley, five miles southeast of this place, and their destructive work is something terrible. Corn, cotton, grasses, vegetables and every green thing have been destroyed on many farms, and even trees and shrubbery are not spared; leaves are eaten off and the trees left perfectly bare. On the Grasmere farm of Captain T. G. Bush probably the most damage has been done. The growing crops on this farm where the grasshoppers are found have been totally ruined. Cotton leaves, bolls and in some instances young stalks have fared no better. The fodder blades and shucks from around the ear, all have succumbed to the grasshoppers. They attacked a three-acre field of clover Thursday and today the field reminds one of the dead of winter, as not a trace of vegetation is to be seen. Gardens in the infested neighborhood are a complete wreck. Bush's farm is but little worse than many others, and unless something is done to kill out the insects all the crops in the valley will be totally ruined.

The grasshoppers are the usual variety, green in color and about an inch and a half long. Strenuous efforts are being made to kill them out. Piles of dry straw are placed in the infested fields and the insects driven into them and then the whole set on fire, but their numbers do not seem to decrease at all. Scores of men on the infested farms are working day and night to annihilate the little pests, for unless something is done to get rid of them the work of the farmers for the year will have amounted to naught.

South Carolina Alliance Meeting.

Columbia, S. C., July 30.—(Special.)—An attempt was made by the State Alliance at Greenwood yesterday to counteract the effect of what they claim was a boom for United States Senator Butler at the same place on the occasion of the confederate reunion, but it was rather a failure. J. William Stokes, ex-president of the alliance, who was defeated for congress by Brawley and who is pluming his feathers for another try, jumped on Cleveland with both feet. He pledged the alliance not to submit to any bulldozing by the administration.

State Senator John Gary Evans, who is grooming himself for governor, charged the national administration with conspiracy to depress prices by demonetizing silver.

THEY WERE ACCOMMODATING

And Signed the Notes When the Colonel Asked Them to Do So.

New York, July 30.—The Herald tells an interesting story in connection with the failure of the Elmira National bank, of Elmira, N. Y. After the failure three notes aggregating $54,000 turned up among the assets. All of them bore a New York date and all were made on the same day. One was for $17,000 made payable on demand to the order of the Elmira bank and signed by George R. Israel, and the others made in the same form were signed, the first for $19,000, by H. S. Roll, and the second for $18,000, by F. M. Mollinhauer. These notes, it is said, were deposited in the Elmira National bank by Colonel D. C. Robinson, mayor of that city, and a son of the late ex-Governor Lucius Robinson, and discounted by Cashier Bush. Colonel Robinson was a large stockholder in the bank.

The identity of the signers of the three notes was a matter of the deepest mystery. Bank officials came to New York to learn who they were and the extent of their financial responsibility. But their names could not be located in New York or Brooklyn directories, or in the ratings of commercial agencies. At last their identity has transpired. They are clerks in the banking houses of Isaac B. Newcomb & Co., in the United Trust building. Not a single one of them have a dollar outside of a clerical salary. They signed the notes at the request of Colonel D. C. Robinson. They did it on their own responsibility and simply to accommodate the colonel, whom they believe to be a millionaire. They never expected to pay the notes and they probably never will.

TEN THOUSAND SHORT.

How a Paying Teller Stole Money from a Paterson Bank.

Paterson, N. J., July 30.—A defalcation of $10,650 has been discovered in the cash of the First National bank of this city. The money has been abstracted since July 1st. The loss was discovered by United States Bank Examiner George W. Stone in an official examination last Friday. He informed the officers of the bank and went before Alfred Van Hovenberg, commissioner of the circuit court of New Jersey, and made a complain against Abram F. Ardon, the paying teller. The latter was arrested last evening and committed to the county jail. The money was taken from four packages containing $5,000 each. Ten dollar bills were abstracted from them and replaced with one dollar bills. The bank is insured with the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York, for $10,000, leaving a loss to the bank of only $650 which on Saturday was charged to profit and loss by the directors.

The defaulting teller is fifty years old and unmarried. He has been connected with the bank for twenty-five years, and some years ago was cashier of it. He has always been considered an upright man and had the confidence of the officers and depositors of the bank. He admitted that he was responsible for the loss and asked that he be committed to prison.

THE BEHRING SEA COURT.

Arbitrators May Shortly Announce Their Decision in the Matter.

Paris, July 30.—Since the closing of the arguments in the Behring sea case, the arbitrators have been sitting as regularly as before at the foreign ministry, endeavoring to agree upon a decision. While it is impossible to tell when they will announce their decision, a general idea of what that decision will be may be given with reasonable assurance of its accuracy. The arbitrators will decide that pelagic sealing should be restricted so as to prevent the extinction of the fur seal species, but it did not give to Americans the full property rights in the herds which is claimed. A question of damages is understood to be the one which is chiefly prolonging the labors of the arbitrators. Speculations as to the time of announcing the decision, based on the fact that Senator Morgan had announced his departure for August 5th, are not trustworthy, as he has changed his date to August 19th, and says he is not sure he can get away then.

ARATA'S COFFIN WAS FINEST.

Burial of Lightfoot and the Italian at Denver Yesterdoy.

Denver, Col., July 30.—It was announced that B. C. Lightfoot, the Grand Army man who was murdered by Dan Arata, the Italian saloon-keeper, would be buried at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. It was also given out that Arata, who was lynched for the killing of Lightfoot, would be buried at the same hour. The citizens in general expected that a collision would occur between the rough element now in town and the funeral train of the dead murderer.

Shortly after 2 o'clock it was learned that Arata had been privately buried early in the morning and any possibility of trouble was averted. Arata's remains were enclosed in a handsome casket, costing $300. The only mourners were his two sisters, a brother-in-law and an unknown man. A great demonstration had been planned for Lightfoot's funeral. By 2 o'clock fully two thousand people were gathered. Grand Army men and secret society representatives gave the deceased a cermonial burial. Lightfoot's coffin cost but $64, a noticeable contrast to Arata's elegant casket.

No trouble occurred during the day and everything is quiet tonight.

Accident to Vessels.

New York, July 30.—The Herald's special from Victoria, B. C., says: The United States warship Alert, which left Shanghai June 3d, for Chemulpo, in obedience to urgent telegrams, was in collision while going down the river with the steamer York, also bound outward, which ran into her. It was reported at the time that beyond breaking her jib boom the Alert sustained no injuries. A later report is to the effect that the American warship is leaking, and it is probable that she will be docked for examination. Particulars of the accident have not been obtained.

The Closing Mills.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 30.—Sanford & Sons, carpet mills, shut down last night for at least two weeks, and possibly longer. They employ two thousand hands. The following mills and factories have also been closed: The Van Antwerp knitting mills, indefinitely; Johnstown Knitting Company's mills, two weeks; Shuler spring works, one week, and the Starin silk mills, at Fultonville, two weeks.

To Sail to the Mediterranean.

New York, July 30.—The United States gunboat Bennington, which is at the Brooklyn navy yard, will sail tomorrow for the Mediterranean. Her mission abroad is to enable her commander to investigate the charges relating to persecution of American missionaries in Asia Minor. Upon leaving Europe the Bennington will sail for Montevideo in the south Atlantic.

A Pittsburg Blaze.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 30.—The wholesale drug house of L. C. Harris, on Seventh avenue, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $75,000. A. C. Henderson's drug house adjoining was damaged by water $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

THE LASH AND ROPE.

Torture and Lynching of Two Negroes Yesterday at Gaston.

THE ASSAILANTS OF MRS. SIGHTLER

Captured, Stripped, and the Lash Heavily Applied,

AND THEN HANGED BY THE PEOPLE,

Will Thompson on the Scaffold Implicates Tom Preston, and Both Are Whipped and Put to Death.

Columbia, S. C., July 30.—(Special.)—Will Thompson, one of the three black fiends who committed under such revolting and diabolical circumstances an assault on Mrs. Arch Sightler last Monday night, got it "in the neck," arms, legs and in fact, all over his wretched body on this, Sunday morning. As was told in these dispatches, he was lynched at Gaston.

He met death under the most horrible circumstances, his torture being long drawn out. After being almost flayed alive with a leather strap in the hands of the husband of the outraged woman, he was kicked and beaten and then suspended from a limb until he was strangled, after which the determined yeomanry filled his body with lead, until the white-robed figure was polka-dotted with hundreds of carmine spots.

The lynching was one of the most horrible on record. The wretch came very near being placed on the railroad track so that the train would run over him, and a proposition was also made to "burn him slowly," which many of the crowd would have assented to, but which was finally overcome.

The Night Ride to Death.

After being captured near here last night Thompson, who was a small, sixteen-year-old negro, was taken through the country by his captors, H. T. Griffin, J. W. Connor and Fred A. Jacobs, of Lexington, to his doom. At 3 o'clock this morning, after much telegraphing, the newspaper men succeeded in procuring a special train over the Southbound railroad to Gaston, through the kindness of Master of Transportation V. P. Walker, of Savannah. They were joined by about fifty Columbians. The train reached Gaston before 4 o'clock, taking with them the news of Thompson's capture to the country people, at least to such as were not then on the hunt for him. Couriers were dispatched through the country to apprise the hunters of the welcome news and to locate Arch Sightler, who had begged them, as his right, not to lynch the boy until he could be present and take the first whack at him.

The Columbia crowd approved of Mr. Sightler's proposition and made it known that all they came for was to see that the proper parties were allowed to do as they pleased, and that the boy should not be rescued by negroes.

It was reported that a church near by was filled with negroes, who were to rescue Thompson, but they did not show themselves.

Shortly after the arrival of the train, one of Thompson's captors appeared on the scene and stated that the boy would not be delivered until a reward of $100 was paid for him. A long parley was held and after a Columbian had agreed to stand good for the amount, the boy was produced and was marched into the village, where by this time the hunters had began to gather.

Thompson's Confession.

All kinds of questions were asked and remarks made by the crowd, some of whom would point their guns in his face, and ask him how he liked it.

In the course of his confession, he stated that a negro named Gabriel Guignard had given him another shirt and hat with which to disguise himself, and a razor for defense.

The crowd grew hot, and if Gabriel Guignard could have been found he would probably have shared the same fate as Thompson.

At fifteen minutes to 8 o'clock a crowd of hunters came in armed with double-barreled breechloaders, among them being Arch Sightler, who was as cool as an iceberg.

"Let me see him, boys," said he, and going up to the negro, he said, "Now, tell it."

Thompson went through the same confession that he made last night, until he got to where he and the others were about to commit the crime, when Sightler, with a wave of his hand, stopped him and said:

"Take him out. No use to go any further."

A voice from the crowd: "Yes, and let him burn slow."

This met with a hearty assent, and it might have been put into effect but for the urgent entreaties of several persons.

The death march then began. The negro was led in front with a rope around his neck, and the crowd of about 125 persons came rushing behind, guns and pistols in hand. A tree about twenty-five feet from the railroad track was selected and the gruesome preparations for his horrible taking off began.

A Husband's Vengeance.

The ordinary hanging was too quick a death. There must be some preliminary torture. Accordingly his back was bared and with powerful blows Arch Sightler applied the lash to him with a merciless hand. Some fifty blows were laid on with herculean strength, while the boy was held down on the ground at full length, a rope being held around his neck so that he could not make too much noise. His moans and sputterings were pitiful.

When Sightler was exhausted, a relative of Mrs. Sightler took his place, and kept up the awful scourging. After that Sightler gave the boy several kicks in the head and face, one of them knocking out an eyeball. After a plow line, furnished by a woman, had been thrown over a limb, a sort of platform was made with crossties, and the rope was thrown around Thompson's neck MORE

Mounting the Scaffold.

It was simply impossible for him to arise from the ground after his terrible scourging, but he did so. His arms were tied and he was [illegible] to mount the scaffold, which he did hurriedly and with apparent gladness as if to get sure ease from suffering.

It was found that the platform was not high enough, so he was ordered down until it was rearranged, after which the boy again scrambled up in haste. The noose was put over his neck and the hangman asked, "Boys, is that all right?"

"The knot down on his ear," and "see what he has to say," replied the crowd.

Implicating Others.

The boy was accordingly asked if he was guilty, and he replied:

"Yes, sir; me and Tom Preston and Handy Kaigler."

Some one told him not to include the others if they were not guilty, and he replied:

"Before God they were with me and they were in it."

One by one the ties were removed and the boy let gradually down so that there would be no neck-breaking and that he could hang there and strangle some. Thompson made efforts to sieze the rope and he finally clutched it with one hand.

"We don't want his neck broken," shouted the crowd, and the boy swung there several minutes slowly strangling.

The shooting party, consisting of about forty persons, armed with guns, and about thirty with pistols, then ranged themselves in line about forty feet from the body, while those of the spectators who were not to shoot drew further back.

Riddled with Bullets.

Sightler was given the first shot and he sent a bullet crashing into the swinging body. It was three minutes past 8 o'clock as he shot. This was followed by a shower of bullets until the body was punctured at every square inch. About 250 shots were fired and several thousand leaden pellets must have gone into the body, for in some cases the farmers had as much as thirty-five buckshot in each barrel. They used breechloaders and reloaded a half dozen times. The last shot cut the rope and the body fell to the ground.

The Columbia crowd then rushed for the train and within a few minutes they came past the spot only to find that the body had been tied up again in a semi-nude condition, while Sightler was still firing into it.

THE SECOND ONE.

Tom Preston Shares the Same Fate as Will Thompson.

Columbia, S. C., July 30.—The second act in the Gaston lynching was completed at 1:30 o'clock today when Tom Preston, whom Thompson implicated in the crime was hung and shot. After hanging Thompson the crowd became even more savage. The whole country was scoured and about 11 o'clock Preston was captured five miles from the scene of the morning lynching. He was taken to Gaston and the same brutal treatment was accorded him before he was finally killed. Preston denied his guilt, but that had no effect. He was stripped and stretched across a log and a hundred lashes with a buggy trace were laid upon his person. He yelled and screamed at a terrific rate and most piteously begged for mercy, but the more he begged the harder the lashes were laid upon him. At last he was taken to the same tree upon which the bloody, bullet-riddled body of Thompson still hung. A platform of crossties was made and the rope was put around the same limb. The platform was pushed away by degrees and the wretch was slowly strangled. The crowd did not shoot until he had hung several minutes. His body was then riddled with thousands of bullets, more than were given Thompson.

The two ghastly bodies were left hanging while the mob proceeded to arrange for the third man, who is in jail at Lexington courthouse.

THE GOVERNOR ON HAND

To Prevent Any Trouble at the Trials at Columbia, Miss.

Jackson, Miss., July 30.—(Special.)—Governor Stone left Saturday evening for Meridian en route for Columbia, Marion county, where a special term of the city circuit court will convene tomorrow for the trial of Colonel Hobgood for the murder of old man Terrill, and Purvis, charged with the murder of Buckley, a witness against the white caps. As already stated over his own signature for the purpose of correcting sensational reports damaging to the good name of the state, Governor Stone has no apprehension of any trouble. The purpose of his visit is simply to meet the people of Marion county and counsel obedience to the law, but if he should ascertain that there are grounds for the wild rumors regarding lawlessness it is his purpose to take whatever steps may be necessary to put it down.

MORE TROUBLE AT JAMES CITY.

The Negroes Again Turbulent and Refuse to Pay Rent.

Raleigh, N. C., July 30.—(Special.)—Last April North Carolina spent $7,000 for the use of a regiment of troops to force 2,300 negroes who occupy the town of James City to obey the order of court and either vacate the land or pay rent. They agreed to pay rent a month ago. They decided to move in a body and called on the people to aid them. Today a telegram states that some of the negroes are again turbulent and are making open threats against the life of James A. Bryan, owner of the property, and Robert Hancock, his agent. The women are leading in this. It was due to the clemency of Governor Carr and Bryan that the negroes were not evicted in April.

THE SHOT KILLED HIM.

Dr. Roudebush Dies from His Wounds. Cameron Out on Bail.

Jackson, Miss., July 30.—(Special.)—Dr. George Roudebush, who was shot near Canton on Thursday night, by Malcolm Cameron, died this afternoon. His dying statement—the substance of which was telegraphed by your correspondent last night—will not be given out until the trial next Friday. Cameron is out under a ten-thousand-dollar bond.

Called for the Rangers.

El Paso, Tex., July 30.—Late last night Judge C. N. Buckley received a dispatch from Sheriff Bud Frazer, of Reeves county, asking to have rangers sent to Pecos at once. Judge Buckley telegraphed Governor Hogg, but has heard nothing from him. No details were given and Judge Buckley can form no idea of the cause of the trouble.

A Trial Postponed.

Montgomery, Ala., July 30.—(Special.)—The trial of James Brady Smith, charged with shooting and killing James Tolan in a street encounter in May was called in the city court yesterday and postponed until the October term.

Acting Grand Commander.

Washington, July 30.—Philip Crosby Tucker, of Galveston, Tex., has been made acting grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of America, by the recent death of Dr. Bachelor, who succeeded General Albert Pike.

IN LARGE CROWDS

Silver Delegations Are Reporting at Chicago

TO TAKE PART IN THE CONVENTION

Which Meets in That City This Week. Decision by the Attorney General of Colorado About State Certificates.

Chicago, July 30.—Delegates to the silver convention arrived in force today and the prospects are that when the convention meets on Tuesday morning it will be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever seen. Among those who arrived today were Congressmen Bartine and Wrenn, of Nevada.

"Our delegation will not be a very large one," said Mr. Bartine. "Senator Stewart will be here tonight and Mr. Jones will arrive tomorrow. We shall demand free coinage on a ratio of 1 to 16. It is absurd to say that silver can be produced at 50 cents an once. Everthing has closed down in Nevada, save a few mines where the percentage of gold is extremely large. Only ruin is in store for the west and eventually the east in the demonetization of silver."

Congressman Sweet, of Idaho, who is at the Grand Pacific, expects the delegation from that state to arrive in the morning, headed by Senators Shoup and Dubois. Messrs. Peter Gallagher, John D. Pope, T. S. McConkey and Hugh McPherson, of Montana, are at the Leland. The delegation from that state will number about 150. The delegation will be headed by Senators Powers and Mantle, Governor Toole, ex-Governors Hauser and Ricketts, Congressman Hartwell and ex-Congressman Dickson.

"Every ounce of silver mined in Montana this year has cost $1.09," said Mr. Gallagher, "and we insist on the 1 to 16 ratio. The east is already feeling the effect of the western depression brought about by the demand for the repeal of the silver purchase act. One of the firms in Butte has been compelled to cancel a milllion and a half dollar's worth of eastern orders."

Among the three hundred strong Colorado delegation which will arrive tomorrow will be Senator Thomas M. Patterson, of The Rocky Mountain News, who made the brilliant fight in the last democratic national convention for a free silver plank in the party's platform. The headquarters of the delegation will be at the Palmer house. Other prominent men in the party are Governor Waite, ex-Governors John L. Routte, John Evans, ex-Senator N. P. Hill, ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, Jacob Cooper, president of the Bank of Commerce; Judge Rising and ex-Chief Justice Joseph C. Helm. The centennial state delegates will wear a blue badge bearing the inscription: "Liberty and Union" above a silver dollar and the shield of the state.

Messrs. B. C. Clarke, P. B. Kingsbury and C. L. Hathaway, of the Washington delegation, are at the Wilmington hotel and expect a hundred or more delegates to arrive tomorrow. The Iowaians, who will come in tomorrow will be at the Great Western hotel. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is most mentioned for permanent chairman by the western people, but a growing feeling is developing in favor of General Warner as permanent chairman, the fear being entertained that if a western man is made chairman an impression will go abroad that the convention is being managed wholly in the interest of mine-owners and for this reason many delegates favor General Warner or some other eastern man.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Large Delegations Arriving in Chicago Views of Some of the Delegates.

Denver, Col., July 30.—Attorney General Engly has endorsed an opinion to the effect that it is within the power of the legislature to enact appropriate legislation for the establishment of a statutory depository of silver bullion and the issuance of certificates thereon, assignable by delivery and receivable by the state in the payment of state taxes. In his opinion Mr. Engly says:

"The purpose of the inquiry is, as I understand it, to furnish, if possible, a medium, in part, for the transaction of business and to relieve the financial depression in the state. The advisability or practicability of remedial legislation by the state along the line proposed is a matter I shall not discuss, but I shall confine the inquiry to the legal aspects of the question. Legislation of the kind proposed to be effective must stand the test of a judicial interpretation of the federal legislation."

Mr. Engly proceeds to quote the United States constitution, article 1, section 1, to the effect that "no state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts."

"The whole question," he proceeds to say, "as here printed turns upon the precise meaning of the words "emit bills of credit."

The opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Craig vs. Missouri, on the right of a state to issue certificates of indebtedness receivable for taxes and other state dues, and other opinions of the United States supreme court, cited on the subject, are quoted at length.

In concluding his opinion, the attorney general says:

From a view of these decisions, it is evident that there is practically no limitation to the power of the state in chartering banks. The greatest embarrassment in the way of state banks is the state tax on their issue. The state may own the bank and direct that its paper be received for dues to the state and may give the old bank all the franchises it may see fit as long as the federal legislation is not infringed. The state may organize a state bank and authorize the issue of money based on bullion deposited in the vaults of the bank and on mortgages and good personal security. A constitutional objection might be raised—I do not say successfully raised—to the issue based on deposits of bullion alone, upon the ground that such legislation would be classed again.

There can be no constitutional objection to the state establishing depositories for the storage of bullion and issuing certificates representing the bullion therein. These certificates may be assignable by delivery. Representing, as they will, if issued, a commodity that fluctuates in value, the certificates will fluctuate accordingly. Hence they, in no sense, can be called paper intended to circulate as money. They will be sold in the open market and the sales when made will only be a token of the sale of so many ounces of bullion or bars of metal. Their value will be controlled by the same rules and causes that control the value of any other personal property. They are, in effect, nothing more than warehousemen's receipts, stating on their face that the holder will be entitled to the delivery to him of so many ounces of bullion of a certain fineness on presentation of the certificate to the proper officer of the government.

The government charges a per cent of the value of the bullion, when deposited, to cover the warehouse expenses, including the salaries of the officers in charge of the business. This per cent may be made payable in current funds. These certificates may be issued upon aliquot parts of the specific amounts of bullion deposited and made receivable for dues to the state.

If the national government does not restore silver to the status of twenty years ago, or does not remove the tax on state banks, I can see no way out of the difficulties except at great loss to the people of the state. Encumbered as certificates of deposit would necessarily be, by the fluctuations in the market value of the bullion itself and the constant expense (however small) of keeping it in store, they might find but a feeble and uncertain circulation. If we establish a state bank we must pay 10 per cent upon its entire issue of bills for the privilege. As between the two—the issue of certificates by the state and making them receivable by the state for all dues to the state and the establishment of a bank—the latter may be the most feasible.

Neither the certificates nor the notes of the bank can be made a tender for private debts. The state may pledge the entire revenue to protect the issue of the bank and I see no reason why the collaterals held by the bank should not be as safe as the government bonds deposited by the national banks. The governments, both state and national, are worth nothing if the property within our borders is worth nothing. Our developed and taxable property runs up to hundreds of millions. It is not within the scope of human intelligence to reckon the value of our undeveloped and as yet undiscovered treasure.

We can do what we please with it so long as we confine ourselves within the limits prescribed by the federal legislation. It can all be made a pledge, a visible, tangible guarantee to protect our homes and our credit and backed by the energy of the people who dwell upon our mountains and plains, it can be made a rampart behind which we may be safe from the money changers of Europe. Unless our property is preserved by the government which our forefathers established and which we have acquired by the labor and privations incident to a pioneer life, we must, in obedience to the paramount law of self-preservation, seek to turn aside the ruin now upon us.

DR PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla
Lemon
Orange
Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicately
and deliciously as the fresh fruit

THAT EFFIGY HANGING.

Details of the Doing of Enraged Ohioans Saturday Night.

Portsmouth, O., July 30. Secretary Hoke Smith was hung in effigy by the enraged citizens of Rome, a little town of Adams county, twenty miles from this city, Saturday night at 10 o'clock. A number of pensions had been suspended before, but the climax was reached when the pension of J. L. Reed, a veteran of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, aged eighty-three years was dropped. Mr. Reed had served four years and five months and his pension was his sole support. When Reed received the news of his suspension he became a raving maniac.

The aroused citizens, led by John Furnier, a democrat, proposed to hang Mr. Smith in effigy. Saturday night over 100 people, irrespective of party affiliations, assembled to participate in the ceremony. It was intended to burn the president in effigy also, but wiser counsels prevailed. A platform was erected on the public landing and several speeches were made after a procession had marched through the town headed by a brass band. The effigy was then hanged and afterwards burned.

WENT AT IT HEAVY.

How New England Banks Were Swindled Out of Money.

Boston, July 30.—A huge conspiracy has been unearthed, whereby seventy-three banks and banking institutions in New England were victimized. The story is to the effect that certain employes of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, of Minnesota, issued $1,500,000 worth of forged duplicate certificates for grain on store in country elevators, owned by the concern where the inspection is not so strict as at the terminal elevators.

These forged certificates were deposited with Eastern banks as collateral. About $900,000 was secured in New England, and the balances in New York. Some of the eastern holders of the paper became suspicious, and on an investigation being made, the true state of affairs came to light. The stockholders of the elevators were dumfounded when the facts of the forgeries came to their notice and offers of settlement with the banks were at once made, and a compromise effected. The company was then reorganized as the Lake Superior elevator company, with George Cook, secretary of Davis, Dows & Co., New York, as president. The terms offered to the banks were 60 per cent cash, the balance to be paid in five annual payments.

A committee of bankers whose institutions hold large blocks of the elevator certificates was appointed to consider this proposition. It is impossible to say exactly what course the banks will pursue, as they are loth to talk, and in fact, they have done all in their power to keep the whole affair from the public. The few who do say anything and they are very few, admit that they have been swindled and declare that the swindlers ought to be sent to prison. At the same time they say that good business policy, under present conditions forbids such severe action, and the stockholders of the elevator company are ready to make a compromise settlement. The Northern Pacific Elevator Company is now in the hands of a receiver and the frauds of its employes have wiped out its existence. Among the New England banks swindled are nearly all the state institutions here, which were hit heavily, banks at Portland, Maine, and various banks in the towns about Boston.

THE GATES WERE OPEN

But There Was a Small Crowd at the World's Fair.

Chicago, July 30.—The exposition was open today under the order of the court, but the attendance was extremely light. The grounds were almost deserted and the visitors in the buildings might easily have been counted. During the morning hours about the only persons entering the gates were exhibitors, their helpers and others employed in the grounds, but afterwards the cars began landing a few visitors at the gates and up to 3 o'clock the arrivals saved the day's attendance from total disgrace, as there was no attraction in the evening to draw a crowd. There was no music or entertainment of any character in the main grounds, but the attractions in the Midway Plaisance, with two exceptions, were running as usual. The weather was delightful.

The mechanical engineers of the world are expected tomorrow. They will come to the grounds by the lake route. During the afternoon they will be received by the engineers of the exposition.

Some Silver Talk.

About two hundred laboring men gathered on the lake front this afternon to listen to a silver address by Carl Brown, one of the delegates from California. He declared that the goldbugs got their shackles on the country during the war and that they had kept them riveted ever since. American white men today were in a worse condition under King Gold than the slaves before the war under King Cotton, for the latter were assured of plenty to eat and a holiday now and then. As for the old man down at Buzzard's Bay, he was trying to do just the opposite to what Jackson did in the financial question.

CARNOT AND HIS MINISTERS

Discuss Siam's Offer to Concede to France's Ultimatum.

Paris, July 30.—A cabinet meeting with President Carnot presiding was held at the Elysee this morning. The decision was that Siam's offer to concede the demands of France's ultimatum should be accepted. The conference of the ministers was prolonged by a discussion of the steps which might be necessary in settling the boundary question between France and Great Britain. A certain amount of difficulty is expected to embarrass this part of the negotiations. Another cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday when an effort will be made to have all the ministers present.

War in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, July 30.—The radicals have begun a revolution movement in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe, and fighting has been going on in twenty towns in the first named province since daybreak today. According to advices so far received the insurgents seem to be victorious. There was desperate fighting at Rosario, the battle lasting six hours.

A STORY RECALLED

By the Unearthing of a Skeleton at Rome Last Thursday.

THE KILLING OF ISOM BLEVINS,

In January, 1865, While He Was in Rome Where He Went to Visit His Affianced. The Ring on the Finger Bone.

Rome, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—Thursday, while constructing a new steamboat wharf, the skeleton of a man was unearthed. The moldering remains of a coffin were also found and some old rusty nails. There, too, was an old brass army buckle bearing the imprint of an eagle and some words that could not be made out.

It was thought at the time that it was the skeleton of one of Sherman's soldiers. Yesterday it came to light that the skeleton was that of Isom Blevins, a member of Company E, Eleventh Texas cavalry.

The story of the killing—and it is claimed to have been murder—is one of thrilling interest.

It was about January, 1865, that the killing occurred. Not long before that the Eighth and Eleventh Texas regiments, Confederate States of America, were encampd at Silver creek. In the Eleventh was Isom Blevins. He was a nice-looking, attractive young fellow, about twenty-five years of age. He became acquainted with many people then in the city, and made friends of several. Among those who knew him were Mr. William A. Wright and Mr. Horry Wimpee.

A week or so before the killing Mr. Wright says he was with him in Veal's store, where Blevins was buying a pair of shoes. Several were present, and they remarked on the smallness of his foot. Mr. Wimpee was a boy of fourteen, and knew him well. Just before the killing Blevins's father sent him some money with which to go to his home in Texas. He had a fine silver-mounted pistol of Colt make and a good horse.

Blevins had a sweetheart near Cave Spring. On his little finger he wore a ring of hers, and he was going to marry her, so the story goes. When stationed here he paid frequent visits to her, and comrades of his stated to others that wedding bells would soon chime with as much sweetness as the terrible times would permit. The Texas regiments were removed, but Blevins did not forget the girl who had secured his affections, and this probably caused his capture, that ended in his death.

In Rome at the time was an organization of scouts. They scoured the country about here and men without the proper passports were arrested and brought here.

One day a part of this band was near Cave Spring. Blevins and another man, whose name is not known, were caught and brought as prisoners to Rome. In a little brick house just below where Parks's store is now they were guarded. There Horry Wimpee talked to Blevins on the day of the capture. That night Blevins was killed.

"He told me that day," said Mr. Wimpee yesterday, "that they had taken $80, his horse and his pistol from him. That night some shooting was heard, and the next day the guard said Blevins had escaped.

"The other prisoner was never afterwards heard of."

It was some days after that before the body was found. Mr. William Wright had charge of the ferry at the junction of the rivers for Colonel Alfred Shorter. Mr. Wimpee's father was watchman on a boat near there. On the day of the discovery of the body, Will Wimpee, a brother to Horry, now living in Columbiana, Ala., was out in a boat. He found the body and carried it to the bank near where the bones were found. The body was raked and around the waist was a belt to which cords were tied, as if the body had been weighted down.

On the little finger was the ring of his sweetheart. Some one took it off.

Mr. Wright, Mr. Wimpee and others indentified the body as Blevins. Mr. Wright secured a box. Mrs. S. G. Wells furnished a sheet to wrap the body in and on the south side of the Etowah, near the river's bank and not many yards below where the Broad street bridge is at present, the burial took place.

Think of it—over twenty-eight years ago, then these bones found and the story recalled.

But that is not all. The scouts and guards said that Blevins tried to escape and they shot at him. Other stories were told of the killing, but nothing was done and no word was sent to Texas. This is probably the first publication of the affair.

"We could not say anything or investigate," said one who remembered it, yesterday, "for those were awful times and we feared for our own lives. We had to stand in or be killed."

But there were whisperings and murmurings.

Up by the rock quarry, near the present East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad bridge, was what is known as the Billy R. Smith bridge, and at the place where the quarry now is pools of blood were found. A woman living just across the river said she heard horrible screams coming from there on the night of the killing. She said she heard a man piteously pleading for life, some deep curses and a plunge into the river. Then all was quiet.

Then there were more mutterings, and they ended in mutterings. Those were frightful times.

Many insinuations were made as to those who killed Blevins. It was said he was killed for his money. Horry Wimpee's story that he was killed for money and revenge contains a good clue, one that is reasonable. Here is the way he tells it:

"Old man Pardin lived up on the hill where Jim Mullen lives now, and Dick Pardin was his son. The old man was killed by some Texas rangers. These rangers formed the rear guard when Rome was evacuated and Sherman's army was coming. Old man Pardin went up the river to help the yankees get across. He had a lot of rope coiled about him, some nails and a hatchet. The Texas rangers were of Ross's brigade, and the rear guard had yankee overcoats. Old man Pardin told them he had come to help the yankees across the river, and they shot him dead.

"Dick Pardin, his son, never got over this and had a grudge against the Texans. The day that Blevins was caught Dick came to our house and said: 'Blevins will never live till morning.'

"That night Blevins was killed. Another member of the scouts told me of others who participated. Most of those mentioned to me are dead. Those mentioned consisted of the toughest members of the organization, and the better class had no connection with it.

"Dick Pardin had a double purpose, you see, and although Blevins did not belong to the brigade that killed his father, he was a member of a brigade from the same state. Both brigades were composed of Texas rangers."

The story of the man was told yesterday morning, and those who heard it were greatly interested. It seems that no word had been sent to the young man's family. The pistol, the money and the nag of his, so far as is known, cannot be accounted for. The ring was taken by a man who said he knew the young lady to whom it belonged and that he would return it to her.

Many people now living knew Blevins and remember the circumstances. They call his killing murder. Most of the men whose names are connected with the affair are dead.

GRIFFIN'S GRIEVANCE

About What Is Claimed as Excessive Insurance Has Not Been Settled.

Griffin, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—The trouble between the city authorities and the insurance companies has not yet been settled. For some time now the rate of insurance within the city has been greatly increased on account of the discontinuance of the contract between the city and the waterworks company. The water plant was advertised for sale and the city was authorized to buy it, but the council decided to the contrary and thereupon danger from fire on account of a lack of water was increased to such an extent that the rate of insurance was also increased. The plant could have been bought for $24,000 and until the day before the sale it was thought that surely the city would buy it, but some of the members of the council held a meeting and the idea of purchasing it was abandoned. The excess in insurance on Hill street alone amounts to $5,000 per annum, enough to buy the plant in only a few years. The council passed a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the tariff association and find out what was necessary to reduce the rate of insurance to the old rate. The resolution was sent to the president of the Southeastern Tariff Association at Atlanta and asked to designate a time and place for the proposed conference.

Thus the city has to submit to an excessive tariff rate because the contract between the water plant and the city was discontinued.

The following is the letter:

"Atlanta, Ga., July 27.—H. C. Johnson, Manager, Griffin, Ga.: Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th instant, which will be submitted to our executive committee at its meeting to be held some time next week, and they will be requested to appoint a subcommittee of conference with your city council.

"So far as the advance in rates of Griffin are concerned, it is only necessary for you to refer the council to our previous correspondence, and unless they will do something to bring about an understanding between themselves and the waterworks company, they cannot expect to enjoy the same rating as towns having an adequate fire department and water supply. As we understand it, the city authorities of Griffin have no contract with the waterworks company, and if they should in event of fire use their water supply, they would merely do so by the courtesy of the waterworks company, or because they had the power to do so on account of a case of emergency.

"This state of affairs is manifestly prejudiced in the interest of insurance companies, and we cannot see how your representative men can expect the same concessions when they refuse to supply themselves with the means of extinguishing fires so readily at hand.

"So far as the differences between the waterworks company and the city of [illegible] are concerned, we have nothing whatever to do, except as it affects the interest of insurance companies doing business there.

"S. Y. TUPPER, Secretary."

WILL REORGANIZE IT.

Secretary Carlisle Thinks the Coast Survey Needs Changes.

Washington, July 30.—The Post says that a radical reorganization of the coast survey is contemplated by Secretary Carlisle. Some of the changes may require congressional action. The work of reform will begin by the usual method of chopping off heads in order that the administration may have men of its own selection to assist in carrying out the reorganization. It has been patent, it is said, to the treasury department secretaries for many years that there should be a business head as well as a scientific one to the coast survey. Experience, it is said, has shown that this scientific mind is not fond of the humdrum details of business, and when forced to give attention to dollars and cents the result is not satisfactory.

Professor Mendenhall, it is reported, will be retained in his purely scientific capacity and some one placed in charge of all the financial and executive matters. This officer will make all purchases, attend to the assignment of field parties and in general see to the carrying out of the plans. The coast survey has so outgrown its original scope and objects that a division of the work is now considered essential. Mr. Carlisle's attention has been attracted to the matter by the accounting officers, who experience difficulty in reconciling the operations if the scientific head of the office with the requirements of the treasury methods. The modifications deemed necessary will be inaugurated at an early day, though it is realized that congressional action will be necessary before the complete reorganization can be accomplished.

PLACED ON THE TRACK

After Being Murdered—A Mystery Near Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 30.—(Special.)—Wednesday night a freight train on the Air-Line road ran over an unknown white man on the bridge over Lawson's Fork, about two miles from here. The man was fearfully mutilated, being literally torn to pieces. It is probable that he was killed and placed on the track, as the position of the body lying between the rails, the absence of blood and the fact that the body was cold when reached, seem to substantiate this supposition. The coroner's jury investigated the case yesterday, and after hearing the testimony of the train's crew decided that the man was dead before the train struck him and returned a verdict accordingly. The engineer, Mr. Hunter, testified that just before the train struck the object lying on the track he saw two men bending over it and that they ran off as the train approached. There is no clue to the identity of the unfortunate man. He was about twenty years old and was rather good looking.

WHITFIELD'S RETURNS.

There Is a Slight Decrease, Owing to the Dull Times.

Dalton, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—Whitfield's tax receiver, L. W. Thomason, of Tilton, has completed the additions of the property returned for taxation in this county this year. The aggregate is $2,954,167. This is a decrease of $66,500, but it is mostly in values of real estate as returned by holders, and the county has really gone forward. Hard times have made the real estate market necessarily dull, and as there is little or no market for real estate anywhere at any price, the holders are warranted in not turning in property at its real value. The property returned in the four railroad towns of the county, outside of Dalton, is as follows: Tunnel Hill, $163,870; Varnells, $133,743; Tilton, $119,097; Red Clay, $101,245. Dalton returns $1,811,817 of the county's $2,954,167. The colored people of the county pay taxes on $51,286 worth of property, a good showing, indeed, as there are very few negroes in this county, comparatively speaking.

Nothing has been heard of George Robinson, the murderer of Russell Powell, near Varnells Thursday. The sheriff's posse is still on his track. A petition has been sent to the governor asking for the offering of a reward for his capture. It is believed a reward will lead to his being taken at an early day.

The Dalton Guards have returned from the encampment well and in fine spirits. Dalton is proud of the favorable comment her company excited while away from home.

DESTRUCTION OF A CYCLORAMA.

Paul Atkinson's "Battle of Missionary Ridge' Ruined by a Storm.

Nashville, Tenn., July 30.—(Special.)—The storm tonight did some damage here, and the worst freak of the wind was to level the Cyclorama on Church street to the ground. This immense building was circular and poorly constructed, as the cyclorama was here for only a limited time, and has once before been damaged by the wind. The cyclorama represented the battle of Missionary Ridge and the original cost of the painting was advertised at $40,000, but the present owners got it for less than that sum. There is no storm insurance on the painting and the owners think it is a total loss. This cannot be told certainly until morning, however, and it is hard to say if anything will be left of the great picture. From the looks tonight it cannot be repaired.

The owners are Paul M. Atkinson, F. A. Frierson and C. L. Brown, all of Chattanooga, and their loss, if total, will be about $20,000, without any insurance.

The picture has been exhibited in Kansas City Fort Worth, Atlanta, Chattanooga and here.

AFTER THE TRAMPS.

Two of Them Charged with Breaking Into Railroad Cars.

Forsyth, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff J. H. King went up to Griffin and Barnesville Friday after two white tramps who are accused of breaking into a freight car at Bolingbroke one night last week. The commitment trial will take place Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Another severe hailstorm passed through here on Wednesday afternoon, destroying for the second time the corn and cotton crops of many of our farmers. Several of these men were in the cyclone last winter and now, having lost two plantings of corn and cotton, are left in destitute circumstances. The corn crop, as a rule, will be very much shortened on account of the long continued drought. Cotton is doing well, but the acreage is not so large as usual.

Carroll County Alliance.

Carrollton, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—The alliancemen of the county had a meeting at Center Point last week, the first one in some time, and a delegate reports "one of the biggest meetings we ever had." The annual election of officers took place and the following were elected: John W. H. Russell, president; Willis Allgood, vice president; Rev. J. M. D. Stallings, chaplain; Mrs. L. Y. Russell, treasurer, and Miss Lilla Holcombe, secretary, and G. W. Burson, lecturer.

The third party has captured the alliance, having elected every officer except the chaplain. Very few of the original democratic alliancemen attend these meetings. Ladies were elected to two of the principal offices.

Burglaries in Carrollton.

Carrollton, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—Carrollton was visited by burglars last night. The clothing store of David Haas was broken into and goods to the amount of $100 and probably more were stolen. The burglars made attempts to break in at least twenty stores, and among this number was the postoffice. They first broke into the machine shop of D. F. New and took out some chisels, which they used in prizing open doors. They left some clues as to their identity, and the officers are after them.

Three Bodies Washed Ashore.

Chicago, July 30.—The bodies of three young men were washed ashore today at Fort Sheridan. From the garments it is supposed they were the bodies of Harvey Marlow, Thomas Frambolis and William B. Cornish, who, with Miss Ethel Chase, of Boston, Mass., were drowned by the capsizing of the oyster boat Chesapeake July 9th. The body of Miss Chase was recovered some days ago.

SUNDAY GAMES

Were Played in New Orleans and Mobile Yesterday.

THE FELICANS HAVE TWO BATTLES

With the Team from Nashville—One of the Games Was a Tie—Mobile Does Pensacola—Other Games.

New Orleans, La., July 30.—(Special.)—There were two games played at Sportsman's park this afternoon between the Nashville and New Orleans clubs, the locals winning the first by a score of 4 to 2 and the second resulting in a ten-inning tie.

In the first three innings the visitors bunched enough hits off Parvin to score two runs. Then rain stopped the game for a few minutes. The shower did not last long, however, and after it was over the visitors only made three hits off the long twirler. Campau's base on balls, a sacrifice and Luby's safe hit to right gave the locals a lead of one in the seventh, and in the eighth McVey's safe hit and steal and Newman's error added another.

Bailey, a local cast off, pitched for the visitors and did well.

The features of the game were catches by McVey and Campau and the batting of O'Neill and Luby.

Score by innings:
New Orleans . . . . 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 *—4 H 6 E 8
Nashville . . . . . . 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 H 7 E 4

Batteries—Parvin and Baldwin; Bailey and Boland.

Summary: Earned runs—New Orleans 2, Nashville 1. Two-base hit—Powell. Stolen bases—Campau 2, McVey 3, Dowie and Luby. First base on balls—Off Parvin 2, off Bailey 3. Struck out—By Parvin 1, by Bailey 1. Time—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—McDermott.

Second Game.

Campau's home-run drive after two men were out and two strikes had been called on him in the ninth inning saved the locals from defeat in the second game.

It was snappy and interesting all the way through, the base running of Campau and McVey being bright features.

McGinnis, lately released by the Chicagos, was in the box for the locals and pitched an excellent game. He has wonderful speed and curves, and good command of the ball. He became quite a favorite.

Hoffer, Miller's best twirler, pitched for Nashville and, barring his wildness in the sixth inning, his work was first-class.

The visitors would have been defeated had the locals used proper judgment in the sixth inning. With two men out and a man on second base, Boland batted a fly to left center, which both Campau and McVey ran after. As a natural result it fell between them, yielding the runner two bases and allowing the man on second to score.

Score by innings:
New Orleans . . 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3 H 5 E 3
Nashville . . . . . . 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3 H 6 E 1

Batteries—McGinnis and Baldwin; Hoffer and Boland.

Summary: Earned runs—New Orleans 2. Two-base hits—Burke and Hoffer. Home run—Campau. Stolen bases—Campau 2, Roat, Smith, Miller and Hoffer. Double plays—Dowie, Luby and Baldwin. First base on balls—Off McGinnis 1, off Hoffer 5. Hit by pitcher—Luby. Struck out—By McGinnis 8. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—McDermott.

Only Seven Innings.

Mobile, Ala., July 30.—(Special.)—Duke's wildness enabled Mobile to take the third straight from Pensacola this evening. Besides being wild he was miserably supported. Schmidt pitched a fine game. Shea's batting has been the feature of the series, he having made nine hits in three games. Only seven innings were played on account of darkness.

Score by innings:
Mobile. . . . . 0 0 3 3 0 7 0—13. H 8. E 0
Pensacola. . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 2 0— 3. H 9. E 6

Batteries—Schmidt and Trost; Duke, Miller and Wells.

Summary—Earned runs, Pensacola 2; two-base hits, Gettinger, Wells, Shea; bases on balls, off Duke 8, off Miller 1, off Schmidt 2; struck out, by Schmidt 4; passed balls, Trost 2. Umpire, Forster.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Louisville—First game—Louisville, 10; hits, 13; errors, 3. Cincinnati, 7; hits, 12; errors, 3. Batteries—Menefee, Hemming and Grim; Parrott and Murphy.

Second game—Louisville, 2; hits, 7; errors, 1. Cincinnati, 1; hits, 5; errors, 0. Batteries—Hemming and Grim; King and Vaughan.

Auburn's Football Team.

Auburn, Ala., July 30.—(Special.)—The prospect for a good football team at the Agricultural and Mechanic college next session is good and improving every day. Captain Dorsey is in town and reports that the best men of last year's team are coming back and he hopes to find much valuable material among the new men. Challenges have already been received from several colleges. The Auburn boys are eager to meet Athens again in Atlanta and the University of Alabama in Birmingham. It is reported that Princeton's great center rush, Balliet, who trained the Auburn team for their game in Birmingham lats February, will train the University of Virginia next season. Wherever he goes the best wishes of our boys go with him. He made many friends during his stay with us.

THE REEL TURNED OVER.

Three Nashville Firemen Injured—One Will Die.

Nashville, Tenn., July 30.—(Special.)—There was a small fire out in South Nashville tonight which will cost one man's life as a result of an accident to the reel. The grocery of J. D. Sheftall & Co. was burned to the ground with a total loss of about $3,000; insurance $2,000. In going to the fire the reel of the Market street engine turned over by striking the car track and threw four men out, badly bruising Captain Allen and Driver Jim Brussells and inflicting internal injuries to Link Reeves that will certainly prove fatal. Reeves is vomiting blood and the physicians are doing all they can, but with little or no hope of success.

Weather Reporter.

The people of Griffin are beginning to become indignant over the fact that this is being reported as the hottest place in the southern states. Whoever he be, truth should followed more closely, as the temperature has been reported as high as 104 when in fact, in one of the hottest offices in town the mercury has never registered above 98. We know it is hot down here but we would like for it to be understood that Griffin, whose altitude is second highest in the state, is not any hotter than various other points in the southern states at least.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Ben F. Perry, of The Cherokee Advance, is out in an article in which he states that he is willing to give the next United States senator to lower Georgia. Editor Perry has always been a liberal sort of a man, but some of his north Georgia contemporaries are not agreeing with him on this line.

The Brunswick Times observes that while Congressman Ben Russell has gone to Washington "he will keep his eye on the second district that should be manipulated by democratic officials."

The Jesup Sentinel observes that during the absence of Editor Byrd from The Hustler of Rome his temporary successors nominate a new candidate for governor every day. The Hustler of Rome is evidently making an effort to keep up with the gubernatorial procession.

It is very probable that Hon. Alf Herrington, of Swainsboro, the wiregrass cracker orator of Georgia, will address the people of Milledgeville early in September on a "Wiregrass Cracker at the Cleveland Inaugural." Of Mr. Herrington's visit The Milledgeville Chronicle says:

"Mr. Herrington is a prominent Georgian along many lines. He is a lawyer of recognized ability. As editor of The Swainsboro Pine Forest he has won considerable fame, and is one of the leading spirits in the Georgia Press Association. He is one of the most influential members of the Georgia legislature."

Of Hon. Milton A. Candler, The Columbus Enquirer-Sun says:

"Hon. Milton A. Candler, an ex-congressman from the fifth district, has been elected to the legislature in DeKalb county. He will make a valuable member of that body."

The Dalton Argus makes this suggestion to the democrats of Whitfield:

"The democracy of Whitfield ought to hold a convention and nominate a democratic candidate for the legislature, if there is danger of more than one democratic candidate being in the field."

Of Hon. Carter Tate, The Blairsville Herald says:

"The ninth district is justly proud of her able and popular young congressman, Hon. F. C. Tate. Strong and active both in body and mind, and imbued with simon pure democracy he is well equipped to represent the honest yeomanry of the bloody old ninth. Mr. Tate is, as we understand, doing all in his power to serve his constituents by placing them in good jobs, and if he had them we are satisfied no one would be left out of office. Colonel Tate deserves and will get a renomination and election to congress. There will be time enough for 'new Richmonds' to shy their castors into the congressional race."

Of the appointment of Hon. E. G. Wellborn as United States circuit court commissioner at Blairsville The Herald, of that place, says:

"This is a good appointment and will meet and receive the approval of every democrat in the country, and a large number of the republicans. Rap is a true man in every sense, firm yet kind, courageous yet not vaunting. It goes without saying that Judge Wellborn will make an efficient officer and one who will discharge the duties devolving on him though the heavens fall."

The Milledgeville Chronicle has the following:

"While the people over the state are speculating over out next governor and United States senator the people of Baldwin county are only certain of one thing, that Robert Whitfield is to be our next congressman."

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Adel News: The river is running down low enough to fish again. John L. Wright may look for us, for we are coming.

Eastman Times-Journal: The ice man is quite popular these days. He smiles and makes others smile.

Waynesboro True Citizen: A synopsis of the last fish fry at Brier Creek, given by Drs. Ward and McMaster, would furnish a text for the fun-loving for some time, but our pen is inadequate to even write a synopsis.

Cleveland Progress: We heard a man who said last week that he was a white bear, when all he would have to do was to float himself on a chunk of ice.

Worth County Local: Mr. George W. Babcock, down in the Minton section, killed a rattlesnake near Wright's chapel one day last week that measured six feet in length, and sported twelve rattles and a button attached.

Gibson Record: Postmaster Hooks says the postoffice is the hottest place in town. He simply imagines that. It's hot all over town and in the country, too.

Alpharetta Free Press: Jim Smith has hit on a scheme to get back the money he paid for his Cherokee county hog. He offers to bet any amount that he can command that his hog can outrun any train in Georgia. Jim says he prefers to run from Atlanta to Chicago, as he intends putting his hog on exhibition at the world's fair, and would thus kill two birds with one stone. He thinks that in addition to winning a nice purse, his hog would be the center of attraction in the great Midway Plaisance at the fair.

THE ECKERT TROUBADOURS.

Their Delightfully Entertaining Song Recitals Every Afternoon.

The Eckert Troubadours, one of the best musical combinations every seen or heard in Atlanta, is worthy of the highest praise and recognition at the hands of the public.

The open air concerts which they are daily giving attract large and appreciative crowds.

The springs, every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, are besieged by ladies and children, who come to hear the concerts, and all who attend them are charmed beyond description.

Pretty and petite Miss Berg, the soprano who has one of the sweetest and most captivating voices imaginable, scores a hit at every concert. She invariably is accorded two encores to her every solo, and this is but a just recognition of her wonderful ability to please.

Miss Eckert and Mr. Eckert, the contralto and tenor, are in themselves singers of more than ordinary ability. Mr. Eckert is a fine pianist, besides being a true and pure tenor, and when before an audience he makes a fine impression.

If you want to enjoy a treat musically go out to Ponce de Leon springs in the afternoons.

Ordered to Be Sold.

Memphis, Tenn., July 30.—Judge Beard, of the chancery court, yesterday handed down his decision in the case of the creditors of the old Memphis Avalanche against the present Memphis Appeal-Avalanche company, ordering the sale of the franchise of the United Press and the Western Associated Press to satisfy the claims of the plaintiffs. A decree was entered ordering the sheriff to sell the franchises to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse door.

Respectfully Referred to Dr. Holmes.

From The Cambridge Chronicle.

If the Mohammedan holy city won't clean herself up so as not to generate cholera, all of Christendom ought to Mecca.

STRUCK ON THE HEAD.—Will Vaner, a negro twenty-two years old, was struck on the head by Dave Lewis, another negro yesterday afternoon. Lewis used an eight-pound weight in striking vaner. The fight occurred at a restaurant on Peters street. The two men fought about a game of cards. The blow on Vaner's head may prove serious.

To
Disinfect
properly,
promptly,
cheaply,
always use
Platt's Chlorides.
mar 26-8t top col n r m

DIED.

WOOD.—At the residence of his parents, little Albana Preston, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wood, yesterday afternoon at 4:20 o'clock. Funeral notice in this afternoon and tomorrow's papers.

MEETINGS.

There will be a special call meeting of Atlanta lodge, No. 20, K. of P., held in their castle hall, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets, on Monday evening the 31st instant. Work in Esquires rank. All members and brothers earnestly requested to be present.

GEORGE W. CONNORS C. C.
W. M'KINNELL, K. of R. and S.

The Westmoreland Property
Will be sold Tuesday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock on the premises. Don't miss it.
G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall Street.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWER—Notce is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 17th day of July, 1893, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer from Magnolia street through private property of E. R. Graves, John Harris, Wiley Jones, Alexander Hawks, Lucy Dillard, Mrs. S. G. Ladd, Richard Nall (or J. H. Lowe) Ben Wright, George Wright, Sarah Johnson, to Foundry street.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From Magnolia street to Foundry street, four feet, four inches by six feet, eight inches, of egg-shape and to be built of brick and stone.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of thirty-seven hundred dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 90 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for second reading and will be acted on at the next regular meeting to be held by the council which will be on August 7, 1893.

PARK WODWARD, City Clerk.
July 20—12t.

DESIRES A CHANGE.

A Bill to Be Introduced at the Next Session of the Legislature,

TO MAKE OFFICERS INELIGIBLE

After Serving Two Years in a County Office—Returns of Large Estates. Macon News Generally.

Macon, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—Once again it has been brought to the attention of The Constitution's correspondent that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the legislature to make all county officers ineligible to election to more than two successive terms. A gentleman from a neighboring county was in the city yesterday and said that the representative from his county would introduce such a bill. It is not probable that the bill will become a law. In my opinion it should not. If county officers are objectionable let the people arise in their might and defeat them. I don't believe in the policy of legislating a man out of office. The people are mighty and will prevail—if they so desire.

Another Important Bill.

I am also informed that a bill may be introduced to abolish the fee system at present in vogue in the county offices, and put all the officers under a regular salary. It is said that both bills will be strongly pushed by their author.

About Superior Court Judges.

A well known Macon lawyer said to me today that when Georgia has another constitutional convention he hopes that the superior court judges will not be confined to certain respective circuits as is now the law, but that they will be required to rotate over the state, presiding first in one circuit and then in another, and so on the year round, making the entire circuit of the state. He thinks that if such a plan is adopted it would remove the judges entirely from local influences and in every way be a benefit. Under such a system the state should pay the traveling expenses of the judges. The rotation plan is in existence in North Carolina, and works well. The state appropriates five hundred dollars to each judge to pay traveling expenses. Representative Reagan's bill to have a constitutional convention will be put on its passage at the next session of the legislature.

Returns of Large Estates.

In the ordinary's office a clerk is busily engaged recording the annual returns of estates by administrators, executors, guardians, trustees, etc. Some of the estates are very large and require several pages of the large record book to hold each of them. The largest new return that has been made this year is that of the estate of Hardin T. Johnston, who died recently. There are other returns as large and larger but this is the largest new return that has been made since last return term, to-wit: July, 1892. The estate is worth about $250,000 and consists principally of real estate, the bulk of which lies in the city of Macon. The deceased owned much valuable land lying in four or five counties outside of Bibb. Mr. Julien Rodgers, son-in-law of the deceased, is administrator. There are four heirs, Mrs. Johnston and three children.

The Ayres Estate.

The late Asher Ayres was one of Macon's wealthiest and most highly esteemed citizens. He died several years ago, leaving a fine property consisting mostly of real estate of good paying value. Mrs. Ayres is still alive. By the terms of her husband's will the estate was to remain hers intact until her death, unless she decreed otherwise. Mrs. Ayres is now quite aged, and she recently expressed a desire to have at least a partial division of the estate during her life, and this partial division has just been completed. By the terms of the division each of the seven heirs receives eighteen thousand dollars. It is presumed that the balance of the estate will not be divided until after Mrs. Ayres's death.

A Bank Bill.

A gentleman from North Georgia, informed me today that Hon. J. M. Veach, of the county of Bartow, would probably prepare and introduce at the next session of the legislature a bank bill that will meet the requirements of the times, and be founded upon true democratic principles. Mr. Veach is thoroughly capable of preparing a good sound bill. He is a highly prosperous and successful business man. He is up in years, and experience. He has given much study to the financial situation and is as well informed in business matters as any man in Georgia. Mr. Veach is probably a millionaire. At any rate it takes six figures to write his wealth. In addition to being very rich and intelligent, he is a lovable gentleman, and as gentle in his manners as a woman. He is highly esteemed by every member of the legislature.

Sister Mary Has Gone.

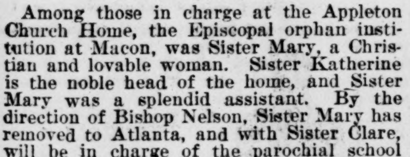
Among those in charge at the Appleton Church Home, the Episcopal orphan institution at Macon, was Sister Mary, a Christian and lovable woman. Sister Katherine is the noble head of the home, and Sister Mary was a splendid assistant. By the direction of Bishop Nelson, Sister Mary has removed to Atlanta, and with Sister Clare, will be in charge of the parochial school which Bishop Nelson intends to establish in Atlanta, and which will be formally opened on the 4th of next September. It has always been a favorite idea with the bishop to have a school in the diocese. Sister Mary was greatly beloved in Macon, and her labors were of much value to the church. In her new field she will be of great usefulness, and will win the hearts of all with whom she comes in contact.

The Statue Enveiled.

The feast of Saint Ignatius was celebrated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies at St. Joseph's Catholic church this morning. A large congregation was present. The beautiful Munich statue of St. Ignatius was unveiled and blessed. The statue was recently presented by Mr. T. C. Dempsey, a wealthy and well known citizen of Macon. The statue is a fine specimen of work and was chiseled by a celebrated sculptor of Munich. This morning, the sanctuary was beautifully decorated. Rev. Father Roydhouse, S. J., sang high mass assisted by St. Joseph's fine choir, under the leadership of Professor Weisz. Rev Father Quinlan, S, J., delivered a sermon and panegyric on St. Ignatius.

Bibb County's Tax Values.

The published reports from Atlanta show that there is a great decrease this year in the tax values of many of the counties of the sta that have made returns. Naturally there is some inquiry about the tax values of Bibb. Tax Receiver Anderson is now busily engaged on his books footing up the returns, and will complete the job in about ten days. It is impossible for him to tell yet the total valuation, but the prospects are that there will be an increase over the last year, but not as great an increase as last year was over the year before. Of one thing rest assured, there will be no big slump in Bibb's values. Though finances have been, and are very tight, business has been depressed some time, and stocks and bonds of all sorts have declined, the fact remains that real estate has remained firm, there has been no sacrifice sales, and considerable building has been in progress throughout the year. Bibb will hold up her end all right and will make a splendid showing. None of the big counties of the state will do better than Bibb in proportion.



THE MOST STUBBORN

Skin and Scalp Diseases, the worst forms of Scrofula, all blood-taints and poisons of every name and nature, are utterly rooted out by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so certain and effective that it can be *guaranteed*. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, and every kindred ailment, are completely and permanently cured by it.

A New Lodge.

Messrs. A. M. Wolihin and Daisy Price of Macon, together with others, were in Adel, Ga., on Friday night where they organized a chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. The chapter was named after Daisy Price.

Reunion of the Fourth.

Several will go from Macon to attend the annual reunion of the Fourth Georgia regiment at Talbotton on Wednesday. Dr. Roland B. Hall, of this city, is secretary of the association. His daughter has painted a very fine picture of the late lamented and gallant General Dale, which will be presented to the association, and raffled, and the proceeds will be applied to the fund with which to erect a monument to General Dale's memory. Talbotton will royally entertain the veterans. A dinner will be given at the opera house and a banquet be served at night. After dinner the veterans will be called to order in the new courthouse. Addresses of welcome will be delivered as follows: By Senator A. P. Persons in behalf of the city of Talbotton; by Colonel O. D. Gorman in behalf of company A. Fourth Georgia; by Dr. W. H. Philpot in behalf of the veterans of Talbot county; and by Rev. C. H. Hyde, chaplain of the Southern Rifles, in behalf of the present military company of Talbotton. The response on behalf of the visiting veterans will be made by Hon. E. R. Jones, a talented lawyer of Albany.

General Phil Cook, the popular secretary of state, was formerly a colonel of the Fourth Georgia regiment. The veterans had not heard from him in a good while and they desired to know what had become of the old war horse, so Surgeon W. H. Philpot was requested to write to Tip Harrison in Atlanta and learn something about General Cook. Tip sent the following unique reply.

Your order came by Tuesday's mail
Phil Cook to find and not fail;
To summon him for "August two,"
To meet the boys who fought with you.
I straight way went to "Honest Phil."
Your order read—and with a will
He yielded to your call and promised me
He'd meet the rebs who followed Lee.
I'm sure this promise keep he will;
Be ready then to greet old Phil;
Tender him your choicest fare,
Then send him back with greatest care.

Newsy Notes.

Judge C. L. Bartlett left this afternoon to attend the convention of superior court judges to be held in Atlanta tomorrow.

Hon. O. B. Stevens, of Dawson, was in the city today. There is a rumor to the effect that Colonel Stevens may be in the race for congress next year.

Major Gary, United States district attorney, has gone to Augusta. He carried with him $9,000 by order of the United States court with which to pay off the past indebtedness to the employes of the narrow gauge railroad, when it was in the hands of Receiver Hamilton Wilkins.

Solicitor General Felton has gone to Cumberland.

Mrs. R. W. Patterson and family leave tomorrow for Rome, where they will spend the summer.

Little Mamie, the seven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Birch, is critically ill.

AN ENJOYABLE RECEPTION

Given in Honor of Miss Em Prince, of Americus, at Griffin.

Griffin, Ga., July 30.—The reception given by Miss Emmie Edwards Friday evening to her friend, Miss Em Prince, of Americus, was a success in every detail. The beautiful suburban home was thrown open, and merry guests chatted away the hours in happy delight. Miss Edwards, is an ideal hostess, and on this occasion surpassed herself. Miss Prince rendered several beautiful songs as only her rich sweet voice could.

Those present were: Misses Janie Browner, Opal and Mattie Smith, Mamie Mills, Addie Kincaid, Chattie Mitchell, Florence Moore, Bessie Johnson, of Atlanta; Mary Redding, of Macon; Leila Redding, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Redding, of Atlanta; Ben Fleimister, D. Boyd, J. Mangham, W. D. Davis, Ben Kimbrough, Walter Stewart, Ben Brown, John Childs, Henry Smith, Ed Smith, Harry Johnson Love, of Atlanta; Robin Wheaten, Joe Drewry, Fleming Baily, and J. M. Kimbrough, Jr.

STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Arrangements for Its Meeting in Griffin Next Month.

Griffin, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—The state convention of the Farmers' Alliance will meet in Griffin on the 16th of August, next, and will remain in session several days. Over two hundred delegates will be present, and some important matters will be discussed. The alliance of Spalding county will make arrangements for entertaining the convention. No better place could have been selected, as Griffin is centrally located, and the delegates can visit the experiment station and see the methods of procedure there.

BUFORD'S BUDGET.

A Small Fire—The Work of an Incendiary. Other News.

Buford, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—The stable of Rev. J. E. Rorie, Methodist Episcopal pastor, was burned down at 3 o'clock a. m. Friday and his horse was burned to a crisp. It is a cruel and severe loss to our good pastor, who is a friend to every one. Incendiarism is evident, as kerosene was laid all around the building.

Our factories are working on short hands, owing to hard times.

The college has reopened with an attendance of eighty scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal district conference meets here August 2d, when some 150 delegates are expected, with Bishop Haygood as president.

The Forty-second regiment has selected Buford as its place of reunion in 1894.

Farmers all report good crops, but light, owing to the dry weather, especially on exposed lands.

The Constitution is an ever welcome visitor and gains in popularity every day.

The populist paper here, The Alliance Plowboy, rules the roast at present, The Gazette having suspended till fall.

Gossip from Reynolds.

Reynolds, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—Messrs. George T. Ruffin and W. I. Powell returned yesterday from St. Augustine, Fla., where they have been spending a few days.

Mr. R. J. Gastin, of Macon, is on a visit to friends here.

Rev. Z. T. Weaver, the pastor, has been carrying on a series of protracted meetings at the Baptist church here for a week with great success. The whole town seems to be interested. Sinners are being convicted and converted. There has already been twenty-two accessions to the church.

Crops are fine. Cottin is beginning to open and corn, peas etc., are better than ever before seen in our section. Our farmers are in better shape than we have ever seen them. There is lots of old corn, oats etc., and large numbers of hogs at nearly every farm in this section. There has been no corn shipped here in two years.

Then It's Time for Her to Die.

From The Atchison Globe.

When a girl begins to like flowers better than candy it is a sign of approaching age. Next she loses her fondness for ice cream, and after awhile she won't like chocolate cake.

THE HEROES RETURN.

Madison Welcomes the Guards' Return from the State Encampment.

THE PEOPLE CHEER THE SOLDIERS,

And Tender Them a Royal Reception at the Hotel—A Brilliant Affair, Which the Soldier Boys Enjoyed.

Madison, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—When Julius Caesar returned to Rome wearing the laurel wreath of a victorious commander upon his imperial brow, or when the southern boys in gray, flushed with their achievements upon the historic fields of Bull Run and Malvern Hill, entered villages and towns in sympathy with the cause of the south, they received no grander ovations than did the Madison Home Guards upon their return to Madison from the state military encampment last Wednesday afternoon.

Amid the cheers of an assembled populace our gallant soldier boys alighted from the Georgia fast train with the tread of conquerors. They were marched to the public square as the boom of cannon and the shouts of the multitude heralded their coming. The stores had all been closed in deference to the occasion. Mayor E. W. Butler very eloquently welcomed the company home and Captain Godfrey responded in a few chosen words.

On Thursday evening a banquet was spread in the Turnell-Butler hotel, which could not be surpassed by any city in Georgia. The martial spirit had so thoroughly pervaded the generous, noble, pulsing heart of Madison that the queen of middle Georgia resolved to eclipse all former efforts and to tender our excellent company a token of her appreciation of the stand it had taken at Griffin in a substantial way. The brilliant lights shone upon a scene of dazzling beauty on the occasion. The fairest flowers had been plucked from Madison's famous gardens and had been placed by deft fingers in dainty array upon long lines of tables. The walls and ceiling had been made bright with national colors, the beautiful flag of the Home Guards, evergreens and other decorations. The choicest viands from Madison's well-filled pantries added their richest aroma to the fumes of a genuine Georgia barbecue, which has been excellently prepared by that chivalric follower of Epicurus, Mr. George A. Bearden. Strains of music as sweet as those which pervaded the realms of Apollo floated through the vast building and died away far out on the soft night air. Gallant beaux and fairy-like belles were there, mingling together in social converse, and the scene was indeed "a thing of beauty."

After a hearty repast the guests lingered long in the spacious parlors of the Turnell-Butler, loath to have so delightful an entertainment as the royal banquet tendered to the Madison Home Guards came to a close.

Madison is proud of the sponsor of the Third regiment, the charming Miss Pauline Pou, as well as of Lieutenant Colonel R. U. Thomason, our handsome representative.

FOUR MURDER CASES

Will Be Brought Up in Baldwin Superior Court.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—Four murder cases at one term of the superior court in Baldwin county is something that old inhabitants have not seen before, and yet if the officers of the law are successful in a chase now being made, five murderers will be brought before a jury of their peers, either for conviction or acquittal.

The criminal cases of the July term of the court were postponed on account of jail accommodations until the first week in August, and the civil docket, in which Judge D. B. Sanford is largely interested, was postponed on account of that gentleman's illness until December.

It will take probably two weeks to dispose of the murder cases pending trial, and should the entire criminal docket be cleared it will take more time than that.

The following murder cases will be brought up for trial and every case will be watched with interest from the beginning to the end. Ben Johnson, a negro man, became offended with Charleton Lockhart, a young white man, in the early spring and brained him with a hoe, for which he will be called to account. Seven years ago, on the Ennis place below here, a negro named Joe Johnson became enraged at one of his neighbors and meeting him in the road, pulled his knife and cut his offender's jugular vein, producing instant death. Johnson was arrested recently and will be given an opportunity of answering for the killing. From the evidence that will be introduced in the case of the State vs. David Upshaw it appears that Dan Goodwin, both white men, became criminally intimate with Upshaw's wife. He was met at Stevens's pottery by Upshaw in May and informed that he must keep away from his premises. Goodwin replied that he would go where he pleased and emphasized his assertion with a very offensive oath. Upshaw threw up his gun and emptied a load of buckshot in Goodwin's stomach, producing instant death. He surrendered to Sheriff Ennis and will stand trial for murder. Henry Moore was attracted by screams from his wife one night in April and hurrying to the scene found Mal Andrews tugging at her dress. He slashed out his "barlow" and a minute or two later Andrews was dead. The coroner's jury turner Moore loose, but it is understood that the grand jury will investigate the case further.

Altogether the coming term will be an interesting one and the chances are that it will be followed by one or two hangings.

CULLINGS FROM CHEROKEE.

The County Sunday School Convention—Rain Needed.

Canton, Ga., July 30.—(Special.)—The Cherokee County Sunday School Association was in session here yesterday and elected the following officers for the next ensuing year:

President, William A. Kitchen; vice president, Mrs. J. B. Richards; secretary and treasurer, Ben F. Perry; chorister, Thomas Bennett. The executive committee, consisting of one member from each of the sixteen districts in the county, is to be selected by the president.

The next quarterly meeting will be held with the school at Shiloh campground on the first Saturday in October next.

A very pleasant meeting was held yesterday, although the attendance was not large and the weather very warm. In the contest for the banner awarded to the school singing best the class from Holly Springs came off victorious.

W. Keith, one of Cherokee's popular justices of the peace, will attend the justice of peace convention in Atlanta this week. Others from Cherokee may also attend.

The appointment of T. W. Kellogg, of this place, as a special deputy collector in the internal revenue department gives universal satisfaction. He is popular and will make an efficient officer. Now if Collector Trammell will suitably recognize some others of our worthy citizens Cherokee will praise him the more.

Rain is badly needed in Cherokee. It has been several weeks since a good rain fell and all crops are badly damaged.

Miss Corinne Yarborough, of Dawson, has been selected as teacher in the intermediate department of the Etowah institute for the next term. She comes highly recommended and has had several years' experience. The principal, Professor G. D. Pollock, is spending his vacation with the old folks at home in Floyd county. The fall term will open about the 1st of September and promises to be the most successful ever taught. An effort is being made to establish the public school system here.

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

'Fra Diavolo' Will Be Sung Tonight with the Finest Cast Ever Heard in the South.

The Edgewood theater will be packed tonight.

That much can be said in advance. The McCaul Opera Company, will sing that most glorious of romantic operas, "Fra Diavolo," and the manner in which it will be given will more than please the most critical.

Every one in the cast is going to do his best and when handsome and smiling J. Lisle Apple, who will sing the title role, steps upon the Edgewood's boards he will be met with a rousing welcome.

Miss Bessie Louise Pierce will sing Zerlina, and if she does not captivate her audience it will not be her fault. She makes one of the prettiest and most captivating performances of the part ever seen in Atlanta.

The chorus will be in especially fine trim and from this quarter will be heard some fine singing.

The great musical composition the sextet from Lucia will be sung and it is not difficult to say how this grand piece of music will be received. It always receives three encores.

Miss Dressler will recite her comical recitation, "The Glove," and this will be quite an attractive feature of the evening's bill.

READY MADE MUSTARD PLASTERS

We were the first manufacturers on this Continent. Our latest improvement surpasses anything ever before produced. 15c., 25c., 35c. per tin. Be sure to have SEABURY'S. Ask for them spread on cotton cloth.

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES:

Prevention is better than cure, by burning these candles bad smells in basements, closets, &c. are destroyed, and thus contagious diseases are kept away; also useful for expelling mosquitos and irritating insects. Price, 25c. each.

To purify sick-rooms, apartments, etc., use

HYDRONAPHTHOL PASTILLES,

which in burning, disinfect and produce a fragrance refreshing and invigorating. 25c. per box of 12. Sole Manufacturers,

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, NEW YORK.

May 30—2m. eod. top col. nrm.

IF YOU

Have weak back, pain in the side or under the shoulder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, brick dust deposit, suppression of urine or any trouble peculiar to the kidneys, bladder or other portions of the urinary tract, you will

SUFFER

pain and distress, and drag out a miserable existence, going from bad to worse, unless you obtain relief. For all above troubles

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

is a medicine of known value. Unlike some remedies, a dozen bottles is not taken to decide the question of benefit.

ATLANTA, Ga.—My wife has been a great sufferer from kidney troubles for many years. At times she has been "housed-up," suffering acute pain in side and back. She obtained no relief from treatment, until she took STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU.

I consider it the best medicine in the world. R. CATLEY.
With Frank E. Block.

Sold by all druggists.

Do Not Despair

if your case has been pronounced hopeless and physicians have abandoned it as such, the

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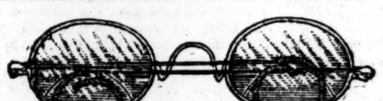

WE WILL MAKE YOU ANY STYLE OF EYEGLASSES YOU DESIRE. WE CAN MAKE ANYTHING IN THE OPTICAL LINE.

KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

The Westmoreland Property

Will be sold Tuesday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock on the premises. Don't miss it.

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER—$100 will be paid to any bookkeeper who can point out any imperfection in the Maclean system of business penmanship. Taught by the author in the Atlanta Business university (chartered), the only commercial school in the south that is conducted by professionally trained teachers, and therefore the only one that is recognized by educators. One of the teachers of the A. B. U. was for years an instructor in normal school work. Increase your money-earning ability by attending this school. Night class for business men, corner Whitehall and Alabama.

TEACHER WANTED—A first-class teacher is wanted as principal of the Clayton District school, located at Clayton, Ala. The school will open some time in September. It has been recently established and is under the auspices of the Methodist district conference. The school will pay a first-class salary. A married man is preferred. Address all applications and enquiries to A. A. Evans, secretary of board of trustees, Clayton, Ala. july27 14t

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Active agents everywhere to take orders for "Shepp's World's Fair Photographed." A magnificent collection of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes, exhibits of the World's Columbian exposition. Splendidly described. Authorized by the official management. One oblong volume. Retail, $3.25. Books on credit. Freight paid. Agents in the field are clearing from $7 to $45 daily. Drop everything else and handle this book. You will make money fast. Finely illustrated circulars and terms free. Outfit and 50 photographs, only $1. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., or 723 Chestnut st., Philadelphia., Pa. july27 10t

SALARY or commission to agents to handle the patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., X. 392. La Crosse. Wis. feb 19—1y

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Ladies to address envelopes for us at home. $30 a week. Reply with stamp. Woman's Co-Operative Toilet Co., Milwaukee, Wis. july 29, 10t.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

FIRST-CLASS BANK BOOKKEEPER wants situation; has been in the banking business six years and am familiar with all its details. Address Expert, care Constitution. july 28—7t

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Resident agent—Young men in every town to solicit orders for custom tailoring. Samples and all necessaries furnished free of charge. First-class agents can make from $1,000 to $1,500 per year. Good references required. For full particulars address the Globe Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. sun mon

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For cash, 2 to 3 miles 40-pound steel rails, new or second-hand; price and describe. Lock Box 467, Atlanta, Ga. july 28—7t

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—To rent a residence; gentleman and wife only members of the family; nice, comfortable house, six or eight rooms, in first-class neighborhood; house must be modern and have all conveniences and on the north side. Answer at once, Lock Box 321, City. july30 sun mon

Terrible Slaughter!

SALE OF SUMMER SHOES.

PRICES WILL TELL!

Children's Red Slippers, 35c, 45c, 70c, 75c, 85c, 95c; worth 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

Children's Russet Oxfords, 9 to 11, 60c and 90c; worth $1 and $1.25.

Misses' Dongola Oxford Ties, worth $1, now 60c.

Misses' Red Oxford Ties, now 85c and $1.10; worth $1.25 and $1.75.

Misses' Russet Oxford Ties, worth $1.50, now 95c.

Misses' Dongola, cloth top Oxfords, $1.25 and $1.40; worth $1.75 and $2.

Ladies Spring-eHel Oxfords, worth $1.75, now $1.25.

Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, $1.05 and $1.85; worth $1.75 and $3.

Ladies' Blue, Tan and White Cnvas Oxfords, $2.15; worth $3.

Ladies finest Russet Blucher Oxfords, $3.15, worth $4.

Ladies' Opera Oxford, worth $1.50, now 85c.

Ladies' Common-Sense Oxford, worth $1.50, now $1.

Ladies' Opera Oxford, worth $1.75, now $1.10.

Ladies' Tan Oxford, worth $1, now 65c.

Ladies' Dongola Oxford, worth $1, now 60c.

This is a bonafide sale. Everythina must go. Everything new. No old stock.
Grasp this opportunity.

BYCK BROS. & CO.,
27 WHITEHALL STREET.

Coleman, Burden & Warthen Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In All Grades of Boots and Shoes.

Corner Pryor and Decatur Streets,
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TO RETAIL DEALERS:

We offer superior goods at prices to suit the hard times. We are prepared to serve you with dispatch from our mammoth establishment, which is equipped with best facilities for delivery of goods. We will be glad to have your orders for Shoes, and will send a salesman to see you at any time you wish to buy. WHEN YOU VISIT ATLANTA, CALL ON US.

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OXFORD, GA. Forty Miles East of Atlanta.
—: Location Proverbially Healthy; No Saloons. :—

57th Session opens Sept. 20th, 1893, closes June 13, 1894. Endowment recently increased $100,000 and equipment greatly improved. Total expenses within $225. For full information, address
W. A. CANDLER, D. D., PRESIDENT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A VIRGINIA LADY, an experienced teacher, desires a position in a school or as governess in a family. Qualifications, the usual English branches, Latin, French and music; can give best references and testimonials. Address Miss L. M. J., 235 Hinton street, Petersburg, Va. july 30, 2t.

WANTED—Position in a good college or school by a competent, experienced teacher with references and an A.M. degree. Address Miss W., 35 Bailey street, Atlanta. july 30, sun, mon.

WANTED—By a young lady of experience, the position of music teacher in a school or college. She teaches Latin and French. Best of testimonials. Address Miss E., Corinth, Ga. july 28—1w

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL NOTICE—Dr. Walker G. Browne has moved his office to 75 1-2 Peachtree, corner Wheat street. july 30—1m

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CONTRCTORS ND BUILDERS—We are selling strictly lump lime in ten-barrel lots at 35 cents, and guarantee it to give satisfaction. Call and see us, and we will make you extremely low figures on your building materials. G. O. Williams & Bro., 257 Marietta st.; 'Phone 328. july9-d-tf

FOR RENT.—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—One 8-room house, No. 41 Poplar street; newly papered and painted; gas and water. Apply to R. C. Mitchell, 383 Marietta street. july 28—3t

FOR RENT—My residence, No. 93 Elizabeth st., Inman park, possession given August 1, 1893. Wm. C. Hale, 21 North Pryor street. july27 1m

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Three offices in Equitable building, rooms Nos 742, 744 and 746. Apply room 745, Equitable building. july 23—2w.

FOR RENT—Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office. tf

PERSONAL.

CASH paid for old gold. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall st.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july16-1y

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION—At courthouse this morning at 11 o'clock, one landau, one doctor's buggy, pole and shafts, one pony, saddle and bridle.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

6 R .H. on E. Pine st., gas, water, etc.; will take $1,500 less than was offered two years ago; must be sold at once. Give us an offer. R. H. Wilson & Co., 51 N. Pryor st., Equitable building. july27 4t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

AT AUCTION—At courthouse this morning at 11 o'clock, one landau, one doctor's buggy, pole and shafts, one pony, saddle and bridle.

FOR SALE—One good second-hand Victor bicycle. Address X, Constitution office. july26-7t

FOR SALE—A new set of Britannica Encyclopaedia, consisting of twenty-four volumes. They originally cost $124 and are entirely new. Reason for selling is that I have two sets. Alf Fowler, The Constitution. july26-tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES New and second hand. Safes moved and repaired; call on, or address. Atlanta Safe Company, 35 North Broad street, Southern Agents Mosler Safe Company. july2 tf

FOR SALE—A full line of Herring-Hall-Marvin Company's fire and burglar-proof safes, vault doors, depository boxes; also some second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phone 724. Call or address B. F. Smith. 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. apri 1—6m

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND—If you need money to improve, or on improved, property, call on me this week. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta st. july27 4t

WE ARE PREPARED To negotiate loans on choice residence and central business property in amounts from $3,000 to $100,000 without delay, at very low rates. Riley-Grant Company No. 28 S. Broad street. july 1—1y.

$1,800 TO LOAN on city property; monthly payments; low rate of interest; no commissions. John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable building. july 29, 1y.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money can be obtained by borrowers for long periods on Atlanta improved real estate by applying to Brandon & Arkwright, 14 1-2 South Broad st. July 8 1m

MONEY TO LEND on central business and improved residence property at 6 and 7 per cent. Apply at once to Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. may11-1y

7 PER CENT—Money to lend on improved Atlanta property. No delay. Rosser & Carter, over Merchants' bank. feb 7—6m

FINANCIAL.

J. H. & A. L. JAMES, bankers, do all kinds of banking; pay 6 per cent per annum on time deposits left for two months. july 28—6t

EDUCATIONAL.

Home School for Yong Ladics,
ATHENS, GA.

Exercises resumed September 12, 1893, Mme. S. Sosnowski, Miss C. Sosnowski, associate principals. Refer for circular and information. july 28—1w

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On 1st of September we move to "The Grand" building on Peachtree street, and our University will then be composed of the following departments:

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ENGLISH LITERARY SCHOOL,
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A Complete Business University.
Take a summer course.
LARGE CATALOGUE FREE.

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COLLEGE PREPARATORY,
70 1-2 North Broad Street, near Peachtree.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Practical. Session will begin Monday, September 4th. B. T. HUNTER, Principal.
july 14—d2m

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A.M., Cornwall, N.Y
july26—d60t

Madame da Silva.
YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Boarding and Day School.
24 West 38th Street,
New York City.
French the language of the School.
july 19—1m

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SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College.
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
KISER BUILDING, Corner Pryor and Hunter streets.
Bookkeeping, shorthand, telegraphy, penmanship, etc., taught practically.
Business course completed by many in three months. Success absolutely guaranteed. Catalogues free; night classes also.

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32 and 34 East 57th Street, New York.
july3 2m on fri wed

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55th year. State Military, Scientific, and Technical School. Thorough courses in general and applied chemistry, and in Engineering. Confers degree of graduate in academic course, also degrees of bachelor of science and civil engineer in technical courses. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of $36.50 per month, as an average for the four years, exclusive of outfit. New cadets report September 1st.
GENERAL SCOTT SHIPP,
Superintendent.
july17-19t mon wed fri

BETHEL MILITARY ACADEMY, Virginia, Prepares for government academies, universities and business. For catalogues, address Major R. A. McIntyre, Bethel Academy P. O., Virginia. july 19—22t e o d

SCIENCE HILL
An English and classical school for girls The oldest school for girls in the south. Teachers are graduates of the best colleges. Fits for Wellesley. Accommodations first-class in every particular. W. T. Poynter, Shelbyville, Ky. june23-26t-eod

PANTOPS ACADEMY
NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
For Boys and Young Men Send for Catalogue
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.
july 19—18t e o d

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WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.
Opens Sept. 14. For catalogue address
JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, Dean.
July 16—52t eod.

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CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Congress will convene an extra session on the 7th of August. This will be the most important session of congress since the war. Its proceedings will be of interest to every household in America.

The Constitution has made special arrangements for the most complete and elaborate congressional reports that will be found in any other southern newspaper. Under the direction of our regular correspondent, who will have charge of a corps of able assistants, every detail of national legislation will be carefully watched and reported through the columns of The Constitution.

The Daily Constitution should find its way to every home in Georgia and the surrounding states during the session of congress. The cost of the paper during the several months' proceedings is a mere trifle and will be worth, in the completeness of the returns yielded, one hundred times the amount paid for it.

No southern newspaper will attempt to compete with the completeness of our reports.

If you are not already a subscriber, send your name on at once in order that you may be receiving the paper regularly by the time congress meets. Don't wait, for every day's delay is a loss which injures you more than anybody else.

ATLANTA, GA., July 31, 1893.

An Important Convention.

The convention of superior court judges which assembles in Atlanta today will doubtless materially aid in pushing forward the work of law reform so much needed in Georgia.

These judges who are qualified by their experience in the administration of the law to point out the defects in our present system, will recommend to the legislature such changes in our civil and penal code as they may deem best calculated to advance the interests of justice and the public welfare.

Our code needs a thorough overhauling, especially the criminal part of it. For some years the people and the press at home and abroad have protested against the flagrant injustice and inhumanity of some of our laws and the unnecessary inconvenience of others. Practically, we still have imprisonment for debt in Georgia. We give long terms of imprisonment for very small offenses. We send little children to the chaingang to graduate as professional criminals. Our criminal trials should be expedited. Then, our civil code is full of inconsistencies. The code itself should be revised and a new edition published. There is a lot of textbook stuff in it that has no business there. Nor should we omit the jury system. There is a general demand for its revision.

We believe that when our judges get together and compare notes, they will present a series of recommendations that will impress the legislature and result in the sweeping reforms that must come before we can make our legal system worthy of an enlightened and progressive commonwealth. The deliberations of the convention will excite general interest and the outcome will be hopefully awaited.

The Storm-Center.

The financial stringency from which the country is suffering is supposed to have its center in the town of Greenport, not far from the city of New York. The evidence of this is to be found in some of the metropolitan journals, but, with singular disregard of the proprieties, these journals do not include the facts under the head of "Finance and the Markets." The oversight is almost inexcusable from a journalistic standpoint, but the fact shows that the matter was not brought to the attention of the financial experts, whose duty it is to discover that the Sherman law is responsible for everything that happens in the bucketshops and candy stores of the nation.

We do not know how large a town Greenport is, but it is a very important one. The first evidence that it had become, or was rapidly becoming, the storm-center of the financial cyclone, was made public one week ago, when a young lady owning a forty-dollar pug dog found that the hair of the animal was falling out. When the fact was brought to the attention of her respected parent, who is a bank cashier, he very promptly informed her that the Sherman law was the cause of the trouble, and that if that odious measure was not promptly repealed, every hair on the dog's hide would fall out, and the animal be placed on a level with Mexican dogs which have no hair and no single gold standard. The young lady has since received a warm letter from the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking her to use her influence with long-haired southern congressmen to secure the repeal of the Sherman law.

Since that time another incident has occurred calculated to convince the entire public that Greenport is the storm-center of the financial cyclone. Last Friday, Miss Lina Champion, who is described as "a vivacious brunette about thirty years old, and one of the wealthiest residents," concluded that she would visit some friends in New London, Conn. Lacking the necessary funds, Miss Champion went to her financial agent, Mr. Madison Wells, and asked him for some money.

Although Mr. Wells is a financial agent, a lumber and coal dealer, and a republican, he is not superior to circumstances. He had no money and he very promptly said so. He said that owing to the operation of the Sherman law, his finances were not in a condition to permit him to export gold to New London or old London either. Whereupon, Miss Champion whaled Mr. Madison Wells over the head with her metropolitan umbrella, and hit him with her Long Island foot, and gouged large groups of hair out of his head. Then Miss Champion turned loose her North American tongue upon Mr. Wells, with such violence as to attract a large crowd. When she thought the audience was large enough, she hit Mr. Wells another terrible biff with her foot. Mr. Wells wanted to retaliate by leading Miss Champion into a pond of water near by, but the crowd objected, and the financial disturbance subsided for the time being.

Mr. Madison Wells told the doctor who put plasters and poultices on him that his troubles were caused by the Sherman law, and the doctor said that if the Sherman law had as many feet, fists and finger-nails as that, it ought not to be allowed to go at large.

Thus it is that Greenport has become the financial storm-center, and thus it is that a few persons in that town, including Mr. Madison Wells, are in favor of repealing the Sherman law.

Southern Cheap Labor.

The July number of The Southern States Magazine contains a strong article on "Cheap Labor in the South," from the pen of Colonel John L. Black.

Mr. Black takes the position that free negro labor does not cost more than half as much as slave labor cost, for the reason that the negro now has to pay his own expenses. This fact makes the south the greatest cheap labor field in the civilized world.

As a patient laborer, the negro has no equal. He never strikes, and does not object to a long day's work. The free negroes of the south are numerous enough to supply all the demands for unskilled labor, and they are making themselves felt in mechanical and manufacturing lines, as well as in the cotton field. Sixty cents a day is what the average negro laborer receives, and with cheap house rent and the low cost of living, he has a larger margin than the laborer in the north.

The northern laborers have gradually forced their wages up to figures that leave their employers such a small profit that they are thinking of going out of business or moving south. They will finally adopt the latter alternative. Colonel Black writes:

> The same labor the south now has will soon generate millions of wealth, amounts equal to the value of all the slaves emancipated in 1863. The south is now the end of the union that holds the long lever in the labor supply, and the south will soon hold the plethoric bank account. Cheap pig iron, cheap cotton, cheaply manufactured cotton goods, sugar, rice, tobacco and many other products will help raise its fallen fortunes. No congress can legislate to protect the northern laboring man from the active competition of his black rival at the south. Thousands of these same white laborers faced death on many bloody battlefields to make these same negroes free, to bring them to the front as a competitor in the labor market. Let such say who is to blame. This is the situation and the picture is not overdrawn. The south is now marching onward and most of this progress in due to an abundant supply of cheap, patient and contented labor.

But it will be said that skilled labor deserves good wages. This is true. There need be no fear that it will not command good wages in the south, and we need more such labor, but the fact remains that skill is not required from the great mass of laborers and the south has in its millions of black unskilled laborers the source of its future supremacy. When the northern capitalists realize that their southern competitors in every line of industry make bigger profits than they can ever hope to command, and that our cheap labor is satisfied and able to live comfortably, we may expect to see the great northern industries shifting their plants to this region. Southern cheap labor will make this the richest section of the union and the laborer will remain satisfied with his lot. Yet this by no means implies that the scale of wages will not rise in the south. It will continue rising with highly competent and skilled men, and there may be an appreciable rise in the remuneration of common labor, but it is plain that the great majority of the negro race will always be satisfied with comparatively low wages. This is doubtless what Colonel Black means. He certainly cannot mean that skilled workmen will command lower wages in the south than elsewhere. The moral of his article is that the laborer who desires to secure the highest remuneration should make himself the master of his trade. If he possesses no skill whatever, he must remain in the ranks of cheap labor.

The Dog Star Rages.

What astronomers call the heliocal rising of Sirius is a notable event in the calendar. It ushers in the rising of the Nile whose waters fertilized Egypt, that ancient granary of the world.

In later times it denotes the beginning of the forty dog days which have been made the basis of innumerable weather forecasts.

Yesterday we heard a prophet prognosticate a regular deluge as a consequence of the appearance of Sirius in the eastern horizon about daybreak.

These superstitions of astrology still have a hold on the faith of the masses.

Sirius is at this season the most conspicuous of the fixed stars. It is not less than twenty millions of miles distant from our earth, and yet if we except Alpha Centaur it is reckoned the nearest to us of any of those immense orbs that furnish light and heat to vaster systems than our own. The old adage says that if it rains the first dog day it will rain every other day of the forty. This might be too much of a good thing, but we need frequent showers to temper the heat and cool the sweltering earth.

To convey the average reader some idea of the almost inconceivable magnitude of Sirius, we mention the fact that it is a thousand times larger than our sun.

Various Immigration Views.

The popular southern idea of immigration for generations past has been that our natural advantages would in time draw millions of new settlers. Resting under this belief we have made no organized effort to attract immigrants, and comparatively few have come this way.

Thoughtful and progressive southerners are now very generally convinced that we have reached a point where a change in our policy would be greatly to our interest. Slavery is a thing of the past and the south is no longer a purely agricultural section. We need new blood, new ideas, more factories, and more men to work in them. When we bring such conditions into active play the building up of our cities and towns will create good home markets and the benefits felt by the farmers will induce them to improve their methods, diversify their crops and put more land under cultivation.

But how are we to secure a desirable class of these immigrants? Our people will be slow to favor a large influx of Europeans picked up at random, and there is no good reason why they should go beyond the ocean for new settlers. Our best field will be found in the northeast and in the northwest. The people of those regions who have been battling with snow and ice and blizzards all their lives see only a hard and a hopeless future before them. Since the war these people have looked longingly towards the south, but they know so little of our section, and their misinformation so clouds their minds, that they are afraid to seek homes in a strange land.

There is only one way to solve our immigration problem, and that is to adopt the methods of the west. Conventions can do nothing, and our natural advantages will not draw if outsiders know nothing about them. In the west landowners, capitalists and railways by persistent advertising populated their vast prairies and built great cities. Yet hundreds of thousands of western men would gladly come to a more favorable climate if they could obtain the information they desire. A writer in The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record says:

> Reliable printed matter as to the resources of a state is indispensable, but it is useless if printed and allowed to accumulate dust at home. Send it out—anywhere, everywhere—to hotels, to clubs, libraries, to railroad offices, to real estate agents. Some of it will stick, and it costs little money. If the state won't do it, let the commercial bodies show public spirit. Any live commercial body in a southern city can spend $5,000 with profit in this way, and make a name for itself besides. Think of St. Louis spending nearly $1,000,000 this year through its commercial bodies to display its advantages to the world. If not beneath the dignity of a city as large as St. Louis, why should southern cities hesitate? Memphis, through the Young Men's Business League; Atlanta, through the Manufacturers' Aid Association; Nashville, through its commercial bodies, are beginning to awaken to the work. Individual, selfish interests must give way to concerted public spirited movements by commercial bodies to show the world what each city possesses, and stop short of nothing save action and practical advertising. Some one must start it; let it be the commercial bodies in conjunction with the southern railroads, the former by supplying attractive and truthful printed matter and the latter by employing traveling immigration agents, as the western railroads do in Europe. And let the field of operations be in the west. There is the field for southern immigration, and one to be cultivated with profit by every southern state.

These points should be repeated until all southerners become familiar with them. We have almost a total lack of printed matter describing our resources and advantages. We have no bureau of immigration. We send no competent agents to the north and west to get in touch with the people. We do not even make an effort to interest our railway companies in the matter.

It is possible for us to go to work with the methods suggested and draw millions of native Amercians to the south—good citizens who will assimilate with our population. The matter is worth all the thought our statesmen, business men and developers can give it.

The Rights of Americans Abroad.

Minister Baker very properly made an indignant protest against the rebel bombardment of the capital of Nicaragua, without notice. The minister and his family and other Americans were residing in that city, and the revolutionists had no right to subject foreign residents to the horrors of a siege without first notifying them of what was coming.

Our state department is apparently inclined to take vigorous action in the premises. A war vessel has already been sent to the coast of Nicaragua and the contending armies there will be made to understand that the rights of American citizens must be respected.

It is gratifying to see this change in our policy. For the past forty years our government has paid no attention to Americans abroad. They might be robbed, murdered or thrown into prison without cause, and we never lifted a hand to protect them. On the other hand, England has always pursued the opposite course. She holds herself ready when the humblest Englishman is oppressed in a foreign land to send a military or a naval force there to redress his wrongs and force the offending government to make reparation.

Something like the British policy has just been inaugurated by our state department, and it is bound to have a good effect. It will make the American flag and the American name respected all over the globe, and in the near future our citizens will feel as safe in other countries as they now do under the dome of the capitol at Washington.

The way for southern congressmen to acquire notoriety is to vote in behalf of the money power.

The goldbugs are calling for a gag rule in the house. Well, if they are to have that sort of thing, what is the matter with the Reed rules? They did the business with ease.

It is a curious fact that in the northeast the republicans and democrats are working hand in hand to nullify the democratic platform. A democratic goldolator doesn't differ in the slightest degree from a republican goldolator. John Sherman is the leader of both.

Congressman Charles Morgan tells the New York bankers that they will do well to let legislation alone. That depends. They will be perfectly willing to let legislation alone for a while if they are permitted to dictate an issue of from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 of gold bonds and thus put immense profits in their pockets by saddling a new debt on the people.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The business men of Butte City, who propose to boycott everybody who is opposed to the free coinage of silver, have made a serious mistake. In this country we are able to settle our difference at the polls and on the floor of congress without resorting to the boycott or any other semi-violent method.

With cholera in Spain, Italy and France, and, in fact, at nearly every Mediterranean port, our health authorities cannot be too vigilant. We may not be able to prevent the coming of the plague, but we can stamp it out by keeping our cities and towns reasonably clean.

The sate of Massachusetts, like Georgia, in colonial days claimed the Pacific ocean as her western boundary line.

The Nawab, of Rampur, now visiting New York with a large retinue, is an Indian prince making a tour of the world at the expense of the British government. His income is $1,500,000.

"You newspaper men amaze me by your persistence and enterprise. I have made $10,000,000 in the lumber business, but if I could have employed young men like the newspaper reporters I would have made a $100,000,000 in half the time." That is the compliment that a millionaire paid to Julian Ralph after he had called for a certain piece of news at 7 o'clock every morning at the millionaire's house, twice a day at his office, and at least once every night at home again.

Mr. Powderly retires from the leadership of the Knights of Labor to practive law. He doubtless believes that the days of great strikes are over and his occupation as a labor leader is gone.

SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

There was something at the courthouse in Albany a few days since that was rather out of the ordinary run of things. It was the jury. Now the jury within itself was all right, for it was composed of six of Albany's best citizens. But the remarkable part is that four of them were ex-confederate soldiers and were one-armed.

They were Messrs. Sweat, Bunch, Hilburn and Stainaker.

"This coincidence brings to mind," said Mayor Gilbert, who was standing near, "a similar one when five one-legged ex-confederate soldiers took dinner at the Rialto restaurant one day last winter."

A Worth county negro, who had mistaken the date of the 4th of July and was nearly a month late in celebrating it, dropped a lighted match in a barrel from which a quantity of spirits of turpentine had just been emptied. The explosion that followed sent the head of the barrel about a hundred yards distant, and caused the negro's wool to stand alone for a few minutes, and convinced him that the thing was loaded, when he picked himself up in the vicinity of the blown-out barrel head. It was another instance of a man being blown into the air and then coming down alive.

Three surveyors, who camped out in Towns county recently, report the finding of a dozen or more confederate brass buttons and what appeared to be the remains of two clay pipes. Some pieces of paper with illegible writing were also discovered.

There have been numerous stories told of the finding of live frogs in the heart of a tree which was sound in its outward appearance, but, perhaps, the best tree story of the series comes from Ware county.

A negro there, as the story goes, was cutting down a dead pine tree when the blade of his ax disclosed numerous thin particles of printed paper.

He was naturally amazed at this, but kept chopping away until he discovered the remains of a leather-bound book, which subsequently proved to be a testament or small Bible.

There was a considerable hollow in the heart of the tree, but it was not visible from the outside.

The leaves of the book were old and faded, and the question is: How did it get there?

This is the second occurrence of the strange finding of strange articles in Georgia trees within the past month or two.

While a negro in Worth county was fishing in a pond he noticed that his little son, who had fallen asleep on a clump of moss near at hand, was moving about uneasily, while to all appearances still sleep. Investigation proved that the boy had pillowed his head on a huge moccasin, and that the snake was writhing to be relieved of the weight which was resting upon it. With an ax the negro soon dispatched the monster, which measured six feet in length.

The best snake story of the season comes from Terrell county. A farmer and his two boys were fishing, when a large water moccasin was observed to crawl out on the banks of the stream. It was, apparently, peaceably inclined, but they immediately attacked it with tree limbs and fishing rods, finally succeeding in killing it. Being dead, three live frogs were observed to jump out of the moccasin's mouth, springing blithely into the river. After witnessing that strange spectacle, the gentleman and his family left their fishing tackle and retreated in haste.

THE FAIR AND THE RAILROADS.

Albany News and Advertiser: Half railroad rates would undoubtedly increase travel to the world's fair. Suppose they try it and see.

Valdosta Times: The rates are still considered too high by a great many of our people, and unless a further reduction is made, many who would otherwise attend the fair will be unable to do so. The short time allowed on the reduced rate, with the absence of all stop-over privileges, will not likely be very favorably received.

THE GEORGIA TEACHERS.

Dalton Argus: The Jimplecute correctly declares that Georgia's free school system needs better teachers and better pay. Our legislature should attend to the matter.

Eastman Times-Journal: The teachers of the state are going to make a fight for monthly payment. The Times-Journal thinks they should have it, and expects to use its influence in their behalf.

Gibson Record: Teachers of Georgia are a power in the make-up of our country. They are engaged in a noble work, that of training the young mind, and they should be paid for their service when their work is done without having to wait until the first of the year. Give the Georgia school teacher his dues.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Worth County Local: The railroad commission will hardly be repealed by the next legislature. It has done too much for the people of Georgia for them to get tired of it so soon. Properly managed, it is a safeguard, both for the railroads and the people.

Augusta Chronicle: The charge is made that the rates of the commission are so low as to prevent the profitable operation of the railroad property of the state. If the statement made by Mr. Wharton as to unprofitable rates be correct it is the duty of the commission to give the railroads a living chance of restoring remunerative rates. This is a great public question and no idle clamor should prevent the railroad commission of Georgia from the high and patriotic duty of saving the railroad property of the state from confiscation to the public under the forms of law.

JUST FROM GEORGIA

The Sweet Cots of Kilcar.

Across great leagues of briny sea,
Where storm the skies above,
The wild gulls wing their way to me
With messages of love;
With messages of love that win
My soul from lands afar,
'Till like a dove it nestles in
The sweet cots of Kilcar.

Yea! like a dove whose uncaged wings
Would now no longer roam,
But cleaves the distant blue and sings
Back to the nest at home;
So I, released, in gloom and gleam,
Would cross life's stormiest bar,
Until I dream, where still they dream—
The sweet cots of Kilcar!

How clear and fair the morning rose
Above the greening dells!
How soft and sweet the daylight's close,
With chime of evening bells!
With bells that sang such songs of rest
'Neath cloudless sky and star,
There—where all love was brightest—best!
In sweet cots of Kilcar!

I know the birds are singing there—
I know the sweet dews fall
And freshen all the scented air
That breathes on Donegal;
And when the last bird sings for me,
And shines the last pale star,
There, dreaming, may my spirit see
The sweet cots of Kilcar!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

No Rest for the Weary.

"Thank heaven?" exclaimed the editor, as he peeped in his empty box in the postoffice, "there are no bills this morning!"

"Don't be discouraged," said the postmaster, "here's a bill for three months' box rent!"

The Decatur Record shows a wonderful improvement. Editor Jones is doing excellent work for it, and it may be remarked that it excels in typographic beauty.

In the Twilight Hour.

"Now," quoth the editor, "we rest,
And all day's labors stop;"
"Nay," quoth his wife, "to work is best:
There's a cord of wood to chop!"

Walt Mason, of The Washington Evening News, is out in a bright book which is calling general attention to his work. But, indeed, his work commanded attention before it got under two pink covers.

The Sparta Ishmaelite has always done good work, but its work of the present day and time is more pointed and prolific than ever.

Let the Blaze Be Mutual.

When a man who knoweth not,
Asks that question: "Is it hot?"
Gaze upon him with no ire:
Just shake hands, and both catch fire!

The Blairsville Herald came out pink and pretty last week, but in that issue Mr. Ed R. Williams retires from his corner in the sanctum, and the paper will be continued by his late associate, T. J. Haralson, Jr. The latter says to his departing friend:

"If go you will, then take with you my best wishes for your future. May you engage in some more profitable employment than helping to run The Herald, and may our fondest hopes be realized."

The heading of The Abbeville Times has been changed to that of The Wilcox County Banner.

This is the way the editor of The Cleveland Progress views it:

"Now is the time for you to volunteer your advice about running a country newspaper successfully. The demonetized chink in the till fails to rattle."

The editor of The Cleveland Progress announces to his belligerently inclined readers that he has moved into a rock den on the river bank and that he now writes his editorials on a box of dynamite. Fish and self-protection are his objects.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

It seems that the German people are going to take Texas by storm. Several colonies will settle there.

There are three people in Louisiana who are over 115 years old. Louisiana seems determined to rival North Carolina in this respect.

A man living in Buncombe county, North Carolina, is said to have more relics of the revolutionary war than any man living.

A West Virginia hunter recently killed, single-handed, five bears in one day.

Anthony James, seven years of age, is in jail at Dallas, Tex., for stealing a mule. He wanted to go to the world's fair and took this means to raise the funds.

Mr. Pat Mullins, a prosperous farmer of Oakwoods, Tex., became entangled in the lines of a runaway team and was dragged over a mile. He was dead when found.

A special received at Raleigh from Roxboro, in Person county, North Carolina, says that Mormon missionaries are at work in that county, and that they are visiting and distributing tracts among the poor. They have announced a mass meeting, to be held at an early date, when it is thought they hope to make a number of converts.

OLD FOLKS IN GEORGIA.

"Grandma Hicks," an old lady aged seventy-seven years, lives near Blairsville. She is one of many very old folks living in that section.

John Spraddler, of Lee county, is one of the oldest negroes in southwest Georgia. He saw the light, it is said, early in the present century, and is still lively enough to get about and attend to business

Mrs. Tibbs, of Baker county, is in her ninety-third year and can still work the garden and knit socks without the aid of spectacles. She recently walked three miles to church.

There lives in Liberty county an old "wartime darky" whose name is Abraham Skeritt. It is claimed by the records that Skeritt is 100 years old, and yet he can still do a day's work in the field.

REDEEM THE PLEDGES.

Danielsville Monitor: We must redeem our platform pledges. We said we would and our word must be protected.

Eastman Times-Journal: Let this administration fulfill its pledges and fulfill them promptly.

Cleveland Progress: The reforms which the democracy pledged itself to carry out should have the first attention of our national law-makers. Broken pledges will not be tolerated by the people, to whom these promises were made.

Milledgeville Chronicle: Mr. Cleveland and his co-laborers will proceed to carry out the pledges of the platform upon which they were elected to power, or they will wind up for all time the business of the democracy at the capitol of the nation. The Chonicle believes that the incoming powers will be true to their pledges to the people.

Jesup Sentinel: Should congress and the administration fail to carry out the pledges in the platform and the promises to the people made in the last campaign there will be as great surprise in the next congressional and presidential elections as there were in the last.

HOG AND HOMINY.

Quitman Free Press: It takes two pounds of cotton to buy one of meat, but that is all right to the man who has plenty of the latter hanging up in his smokehouse.

Jesup Sentinel: To look at the hogs on our streets one would not think that bacon is 15 cents a pound. But let the good work go on; fill your back yards, gardens, pasures, cornfields, roads and by ways with the swine and let's put down the price of meat.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

Judge Hansell, of the southern circuit who is in the city attendant upon the occasion of the superior court judges' convention, in speaking to a Constitution reporter last night said: "Yes, Atlanta is a most delightful place; in fact it is one of the prettiest and healthiest cities in the country. I am very much impressed with the great progress of your city and am always glad to come here." In speaking of his term upon the superior court bench Judge Hansell said: "I was elected first in 1849. I presided three years and resigned and began practicing law. I went back to the bench in 1858 and served until 1868, just ten years. From 1868 until 1873 I did not serve. In 1874 I was again elected and have been upon the bench ever since. Thanks to a generous people and providence. I am exactly seventy-five years of age and you can see I am quite sprightly for an old man." Than Judge Hansell there is no more admittedly purer or honest judiciary in the state. He has served a long time upon the bench and his record has been a bright and useful one.

Dr. Hopkins, of Thomasville, Ga., was in the city yesterday viewing the sights of the city. He is an uncle of Judge Hopkins, of Atlanta, and has been one of the foremost physicians of the state since 1845. He talks interestingly of Atlanta's future and remembers distinctly when there were but few houses here.

Judge Matt Henry, of the Rome circuit, was met by a Constitution reporter as he arrived last night. "Everything is flourishing up our way," he said. "We have concluded not to begin any big political movements right now. The democracy is safe under all circumstances in the seventh district. The people are alert taking care of themselves, and abundantly able to do so."

Chief Deputy Revenue Collector Luther T. Moses reached the city last night in order to assume the duties of his office today. Mr. Moses is one of the most extensive farmers in Coweta county, and at the present time he is the mayor of Turin. Mr. Moses held a special deputy's place under Collector Crenshaw during Mr. Cleveland's former administration. He was endorsed for his present position by Chairman Atkinson, of the state democratic committee; ex-Collector Crenshaw and Senator John B. Gordon.

Judge Sampson W. Harris, of the Coweta circuit, one of the ablest occupants of the bench in Georgia, came to the city last night and is the guest of his son, Dr. Harris. Judge Harris is a man who has endeared himself to the people of his circuit by his justice and impartiality. He enjoys the distinction of being a native-born Alabamian, who moved east instead of west, winning both fame and reputation. "It is a good idea for judges to meet occasionally," he said, "so as to preserve uniformity of procedure, which must facilitate the public business. I look for much good to come out of this convention."

Colonel A. B. Fitts, editor of The Carrollton Times, was in the city last night. "The Farmers' Alliance," said he, "has dwindled down from a membership of 3,600 to 500. The county alliance had quite an exciting election recently. Mr. John W. H. Russell was in the race for the presidency. Some one started Mrs. Russell in the race in opposition to her husband. The canvass waxed warm and numerous caucuses were held. When the election came off Mr. Russell defeated his wife by a small majority. Subsequently, the members turned in and unanimously elected Mrs. Russell to the secretaryship, and thus the chief offices are all in the family."

A happy and jolly party of ladies and gentlemen leave Atlanta today for Milwaukee and other points in the northwest.

The party is made up of gentlemen who are interested in handling the traffic throughout the country and a number of ladies. It will be composed of Mr. B. F. Wyly and wife, Miss Willie Peck, Dan King, of the Missouri Pacific railroad; L. W. Collier, of the Illinois Central; J. M. Wyly and family, of Montgomery; Ray Knight and Miss Knight, of Selma, and W. E. Bates and D. E. Williams, of Columbus. After reaching Cincinnati the party will be taken in a special train to Milwaukee, where the annual session of the association is to be held. The programme for the annual meeting is one of the most delightful the association has ever known, and the meeting will probably be one of the happiest. Last year the association met in Georgia.

Mr. T. R. Gress, of Chattanooga, while in the city last night said he was of the opinion that the so-called tight times would soon blow over and everything would again move along smoothly. Mr. Gress is one of Chattanooga's most enterprising citizens and says Atlanta has more vim and push about it than any city in the south.

"It is true," he said, "your city has many advantages over other cities of the south, but with all that your people have got the right kind of material in them to make Atlanta prosper. You can stand anything up to a cyclone and always come out smiling."

"Atlanta has one of the biggest and most expensive waterworks in the entire south," said Mr. C. L. Bartlett, of Macon, yesterday. "I have just returned from there and I consider it a magnificent affair. You seem to have just exactly what a city like yours requires and my town no doubt envys yours in this respect. If Macon had a waterworks like yours I would consider she was right in it, but you people take it for granted that whatever is done in the way of improvements is the proper thing and nothing more than that is said. Yes, it is a magnificent works."

GOOD TIMES IN GEORGIA.

Eastman Times-Journal: Eastman continues to hold her own. Buildings are going up and everything looks lively and prosperous.

Milledgeville Chronicle: Reports from all over the state show that Georgia farmers, notwithstanding the cry of "hard times," are better off than in years.

Worth County Local: Fodder pulling has commenced in earnest throughout this section and the corn crop shows up to be one of the best in years.

McDuffie Journal: The latest dispatches indicate a better feeling in financial circles. The troubles in the west are not considered as failures, but rather as suspensions, and already a number of banks have resumed business.

Henry County Weekly: The general report now is that the financial situation is undoubtedly better, and everything is expected to be running smoothly again before the extra session ends. If there is any relief in legislation the "grand old democratic party" may be depended upon to find it, but it will require a little time. Surely "the good day coming" cannot be much farther off.

Milledgeville Chronicle: Truly, Milledgeville has her face turned towards the morning. A magnificent system of waterworks has just been completed. The dummy line is being overhauled and put in splendid condition. New residences are going up all over the city, transforming waste places into pretty home spots. A splendid $12,000 jail building is nearing completion. Bonds will soon be issued for erecting barracks for the military college to cost upwards of $15,000. The crop outlook for this section is good. While banks are failing all over the country, our bank is in a sound condition. These are good times and better are ahead when numberless industries that will give people work and induce them to come to our city are established. There is no time nor room for the hard times growl in Baldwin county.

A Forgotten Platform.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

It is said that 1,750,000 copies of the democratic platform of 1892 were printed and circulated as campaign documents, yet where are those copies now? We hear but little of the high-sounding phrases against protection and silver purchase and reciprocity with which democratic orators made the welkin ring in 1892, and there are a good many evidences that the party in power agrees with Mr. Bourke Cockran that a platform is simply a "something to get in on." Will the unterrified of the Ohio reservation reiterate the doctrines of the platform of 1892, on which they floated into power, or will they turn out a brand new set of principles to catch the gudgeons whom they fooled so beautifully last year?

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CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Congress will convene an extra session on the 7th of August. This will be the most important session of congress since the war. Its proceedings will be of interest to every household in America.

The Constitution has made special arrangements for the most complete and elaborate congressional reports that will be found in any other southern newspaper. Under the direction of our regular correspondent, who will have charge of a corps of able assistants, every detail of national legislation will be carefully watched and reported through the columns of The Constitution.

The Daily Constitution should find its way to every home in Georgia and the surrounding states during the session of congress. The cost of the paper during the several months' proceedings is a mere trifle and will be worth, in the completeness of the returns yielded, one hundred times the amount paid for it.

No southern newspaper will attempt to compete with the completeness of our reports.

If you are not already a subscriber, send your name on at once in order that you may be receiving the paper regularly by the time congress meets. Don't wait, for every day's delay is a loss which injures you more than anybody else.

ATLANTA, GA., July 31, 1893.

An Important Convention.

The convention of superior court judges which assembles in Atlanta today will doubtless materially aid in pushing forward the work of law reform so much needed in Georgia.

These judges who are qualified by their experience in the administration of the law to point out the defects in our present system, will recommend to the legislature such changes in our civil and penal code as they may deem best calculated to advance the interests of justice and the public welfare.

Our code needs a thorough overhauling, especially the criminal part of it. For some years the people and the press at home and abroad have protested against the flagrant injustice and inhumanity of some of our laws and the unnecessary inconvenience of others. Practically, we still have imprisonment for debt in Georgia. We give long terms of imprisonment for very small offenses. We send little children to the chaingang to graduate as professional criminals. Our criminal trials should be expedited. Then, our civil code is full of inconsistencies. The code itself should be revised and a new edition published. There is a lot of textbook stuff in it that has no business there. Nor should we omit the jury system. There is a general demand for its revision.

We believe that when our judges get together and compare notes, they will present a series of recommendations that will impress the legislature and result in the sweeping reforms that must come before we can make our legal system worthy of an enlightened and progressive commonwealth. The deliberations of the convention will excite general interest and the outcome will be hopefully awaited.

The Storm-Center.

The financial stringency from which the country is suffering is supposed to have its center in the town of Greenport, not far from the city of New York. The evidence of this is to be found in some of the metropolitan journals, but, with singular disregard of the proprieties, these journals do not include the facts under the head of "Finance and the Markets." The oversight is almost inexcusable from a journalistic standpoint, but the fact shows that the matter was not brought to the attention of the financial experts, whose duty it is to discover that the Sherman law is responsible for everything that happens in the bucketshops and candy stores of the nation.

We do not know how large a town Greenport is, but it is a very important one. The first evidence that it had become, or was rapidly becoming, the storm-center of the financial cyclone, was made public one week ago, when a young lady owning a forty-dollar pug dog found that the hair of the animal was falling out. When the fact was brought to the attention of her respected parent, who is a bank cashier, he very promptly informed her that the Sherman law was the cause of the trouble, and that if that odious measure was not promptly repealed, every hair on the dog's hide would fall out, and the animal be placed on a level with Mexican dogs which have no hair and no single gold standard. The young lady has since received a warm letter from the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking her to use her influence with long-haired southern congressmen to secure the repeal of the Sherman law.

Since that time another incident has occurred calculated to convince the entire public that Greenport is the storm-center of the financial cyclone. Last Friday, Miss Lina Champion, who is described as "a vivacious brunette about thirty years old, and one of the wealthiest residents," concluded that she would visit some friends in New London, Conn. Lacking the necessary funds, Miss Champion went to her financial agent, Mr. Madison Wells, and asked him for some money.

Although Mr. Wells is a financial agent, a lumber and coal dealer, and a republican, he is not superior to circumstances. He had no money and he very promptly said so. He said that owing to the operation of the Sherman law, his finances were not in a condition to permit him to export gold to New London or old London either. Whereupon, Miss Champion whaled Mr. Madison Wells over the head with her metropolitan umbrella, and hit him with her Long Island foot, and gouged large groups of hair out of his head. Then Miss Champion turned loose her North American tongue upon Mr. Wells, with such violence as to attract a large crowd. When she thought the audience was large enough, she hit Mr. Wells another terrible biff with her foot. Mr. Wells wanted to retaliate by leading Miss Champion into a pond of water near by, but the crowd objected, and the financial disturbance subsided for the time being.

Mr. Madison Wells told the doctor who put plasters and poultices on him that his troubles were caused by the Sherman law, and the doctor said that if the Sherman law had as many feet, fists and finger-nails as that, it ought not to be allowed to go at large.

Thus it is that Greenport has become the financial storm-center, and thus it is that a few persons in that town, including Mr. Madison Wells, are in favor of repealing the Sherman law.

Southern Cheap Labor.

The July number of The Southern States Magazine contains a strong article on "Cheap Labor in the South," from the pen of Colonel John L. Black.

Mr. Black takes the position that free negro labor does not cost more than half as much as slave labor cost, for the reason that the negro now has to pay his own expenses. This fact makes the south the greatest cheap labor field in the civilized world.

As a patient laborer, the negro has no equal. He never strikes, and does not object to a long day's work. The free negroes of the south are numerous enough to supply all the demands for unskilled labor, and they are making themselves felt in mechanical and manufacturing lines, as well as in the cotton field. Sixty cents a day is what the average negro laborer receives, and with cheap house rent and the low cost of living, he has a larger margin than the laborer in the north.

The northern laborers have gradually forced their wages up to figures that leave their employers such a small profit that they are thinking of going out of business or moving south. They will finally adopt the latter alternative. Colonel Black writes:

> The same labor the south now has will soon generate millions of wealth, amounts equal to the value of all the slaves emancipated in 1863. The south is now the end of the union that holds the long lever to the labor supply, and the south will soon hold the plethoric bank account. Cheap pig iron, cheap cotton, cheaply manufactured cotton goods, sugar, rice, tobacco and many other products will help raise its fallen fortunes. No congress can legislate to protect the northern laboring man from the active competition of his black rival at the south. Thousands of these same white laborers faced death on many bloody battlefields to make these same negroes free, to bring them to the front as a competitor in the labor market. Let such say who is to blame. This is the situation and the picture is not overdrawn. The south is now marching onward and most of this progress in due to an abundant supply of cheap, patient and contented labor.

But it will be said that skilled labor deserves good wages. This is true. There need be no fear that it will not command good wages in the south, and we need more such labor, but the fact remains that skill is not required from the great mass of laborers and the south has in its millions of black unskilled laborers the source of its future supremacy. When the northern capitalists realize that their southern competitors in every line of industry make bigger profits than they can ever hope to command, and that our cheap labor is satisfied and able to live comfortably, we may expect to see the great northern industries shifting their plants to this region. Southern cheap labor will make this the richest section of the union and the laborer will remain satisfied with his lot. Yet this by no means implies that the scale of wages will not rise in the south. It will continue rising with highly competent and skilled men, and there may be an appreciable rise in the remuneration of common labor, but it is plain that the great majority of the negro race will always be satisfied with comparatively low wages. This is doubtless what Colonel Black means. He certainly cannot mean that skilled workmen will command lower wages in the south than elsewhere. The moral of his article is that the laborer who desires to secure the highest remuneration should make himself the master of his trade. If he possesses no skill whatever, he must remain in the ranks of cheap labor.

The Dog Star Rages.

What astronomers call the heliocal rising of Sirius is a notable event in the calendar. It ushers in the rising of the Nile whose waters fertilized Egypt, that ancient granary of the world.

In later times it denotes the beginning of the forty dog days which have been made the basis of innumerable weather forecasts.

Yesterday we heard a prophet prognosticate a regular deluge as a consequence of the appearance of Sirius in the eastern horizon about daybreak.

These superstitions of astrology still have a hold on the faith of the masses.

Sirius is at this season the most conspicuous of the fixed stars. It is not less than twenty millions of miles distant from our earth, and yet if we except Alpha Centaur it is reckoned the nearest to us of any of those immense orbs that furnish light and heat to vaster systems than our own. The old adage says that if it rains the first dog day it will rain every other day of the forty. This might be too much of a good thing, but we need frequent showers to temper the heat and cool the sweltering earth.

To convey the average reader some idea of the almost inconceivable magnitude of Sirius, we mention the fact that it is a thousand times larger than our sun.

Various Immigration Views.

The popular southern idea of immigration for generations past has been that our natural advantages would in time draw millions of new settlers. Resting under this belief we have made no organized effort to attract immigrants, and comparatively few have come this way.

Thoughtful and progressive southerners are now very generally convinced that we have reached a point where a change in our policy would be greatly to our interest. Slavery is a thing of the past and the south is no longer a purely agricultural section. We need new blood, new ideas, more factories, and more men to work in them. When we bring such conditions into active play the building up of our cities and towns will create good home markets and the benefits felt by the farmers will induce them to improve their methods, diversify their crops and put more land under cultivation.

But how are we to secure a desirable class of these immigrants? Our people will be slow to favor a large influx of Europeans picked up at random, and there is no good reason why they should go beyond the ocean for new settlers. Our best field will be found in the northeast and in the northwest. The people of those regions who have been battling with snow and ice and blizzards all their lives see only a hard and a hopeless future before them. Since the war these people have looked longingly towards the south, but they know so little of our section, and their misinformation so clouds their minds, that they are afraid to seek homes in a strange land.

There is only one way to solve our immigration problem, and that is to adopt the methods of the west. Conventions can do nothing, and our natural advantages will not draw if outsiders know nothing about them. In the west landowners, capitalists and railways by persistent advertising populated their vast prairies and built great cities. Yet hundreds of thousands of western men would gladly come to a more favorable climate if they could obtain the information they desire. A writer in The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record says:

> Reliable printed matter as to the resources of a state is indispensable, but it is useless if printed and allowed to accumulate dust at home. Send it out—anywhere, everywhere—to hotels, to clubs, libraries, to railroad offices, to real estate agents. Some of it will stick, and it costs little money. If the state won't do it, let the commercial bodies show public spirit. Any live commercial body in a southern city can spend $5,000 with profit in this way, and make a name for itself besides. Think of St. Louis spending nearly $1,000,000 this year through its commercial bodies to display its advantages to the world. If not beneath the dignity of a city as large as St. Louis, why should southern cities hesitate? Memphis, through the Young Men's Business League; Atlanta, through the Manufacturers' Aid Association; Nashville, through its commercial bodies, are beginning to awaken to the work. Individual, selfish interests must give way to concerted public spirited movements by commercial bodies to show the world what each city possesses, and stop short of nothing save action and practical advertising. Some one must start it; let it be the commercial bodies in conjunction with the southern railroads, the former by supplying attractive and truthful printed matter and the latter by employing traveling immigration agents, as the western railroads do in Europe. And let the field of operations be in the west. There is the field for southern immigration, and one to be cultivated with profit by every southern state.

These points should be repeated until all southerners become familiar with them. We have almost a total lack of printed matter describing our resources and advantages. We have no bureau of immigration. We send no competent agents to the north and west to get in touch with the people. We do not even make an effort to interest our railway companies in the matter.

It is possible for us to go to work with the methods suggested and draw millions of native Amercians to the south—good citizens who will assimilate with our population. The matter is worth all the thought our statesmen, business men and developers can give it.

The Rights of Americans Abroad.

Minister Baker very properly made an indignant protest against the rebel bombardment of the capital of Nicaragua, without notice. The minister and his family and other Americans were residing in that city, and the revolutionists had no right to subject foreign residents to the horrors of a siege without first notifying them of what was coming.

Our state department is apparently inclined to take vigorous action in the premises. A war vessel has already been sent to the coast of Nicaragua and the contending armies there will be made to understand that the rights of American citizens must be respected.

It is gratifying to see this change in our policy. For the past forty years our government has paid no attention to Americans abroad. They might be robbed, murdered or thrown into prison without cause, and we never lifted a hand to protect them. On the other hand, England has always pursued the opposite course. She holds herself ready when the humblest Englishman is oppressed in a foreign land to send a military or a naval force there to redress his wrongs and force the offending government to make reparation.

Something like the British policy has just been inaugurated by our state department, and it is bound to have a good effect. It will make the American flag and the American name respected all over the globe, and in the near future our citizens will feel as safe in other countries as they now do under the dome of the capitol at Washington.

The way for southern congressmen to acquire notoriety is to vote in behalf of the money power.

The goldbugs are calling for a gag rule in the house. Well, if they are to have that sort of thing, what is the matter with the Reed rules? They did the business with ease.

It is a curious fact that in the northeast the republicans and democrats are working hand in hand to nullify the democratic platform. A democratic goldolator doesn't differ in the slightest degree from a republican goldolator. John Sherman is the leader of both.

Congressman Charles Morgan tells the New York bankers that they will do well to let legislation alone. That depends. They will be perfectly willing to let legislation alone for a while if they are permitted to dictate an issue of from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 of gold bonds and thus put immense profits in their pockets by saddling a new debt on the people.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The business men of Butte City, who propose to boycott everybody who is opposed to the free coinage of silver, have made a serious mistake. In this country we are able to settle our difference at the polls and on the floor of congress without resorting to the boycott or any other semi-violent method.

With cholera in Spain, Italy and France, and, in fact, at nearly every Mediterranean port, our health authorities cannot be too vigilant. We may not be able to prevent the coming of the plague, but we can stamp it out by keeping our cities and towns reasonably clean.

The sate of Massachusetts, like Georgia, in colonial days claimed the Pacific ocean as her western boundary line.

The Nawab, of Rampur, now visiting New York with a large retinue, is an Indian prince making a tour of the world at the expense of the British government. His income, is $1,500,000.

"You newspaper men amaze me by your persistence and enterprise. I have made $10,000,000 in the lumber business, but if I could have employed young men like the newspaper reporters I would have made a $100,000,000 in half the time." That is the compliment that a millionaire paid to Julian Ralph after he had called for a certain piece of news at 7 o'clock every morning at the millionaire's house, twice a day at his office, and at least once every night at home again.

Mr. Powderly retires from the leadership of the Knights of Labor to practive law. He doubtless believes that the days of great strikes are over and his occupation as a labor leader is gone.

SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

There was something at the courthouse in Albany a few days since that was rather out of the ordinary run of things. It was the jury. Now the jury within itself was all right, for it was composed of six of Albany's best citizens. But the remarkable part is that four of them were ex-confederate soldiers and were one-armed.

They were Messrs. Sweat, Bunch, Hilburn and Stainaker.

"This coincidence brings to mind," said Mayor Gilbert, who was standing near, "a similar one when five one-legged ex-confederate soldiers took dinner at the Rialto restaurant one day last winter."

A Worth county negro, who had mistaken the date of the 4th of July and was nearly a month late in celebrating it, dropped a lighted match in a barrel from which a quantity of spirits of turpentine had just been emptied. The explosion that followed sent the head of the barrel about a hundred yards distant, and caused the negro's wool to stand alone for a few minutes, and convinced him that the thing was loaded, when he picked himself up in the vicinity of the blown-out barrel head. It was another instance of a man being blown into the air and then coming down alive.

Three surveyors, who camped out in Towns county recently, report the finding of a dozen or more confederate brass buttons and what appeared to be the remains of two clay pipes. Some pieces of paper with illegible writing were also discovered.

There have been numerous stories told of the finding of live frogs in the heart of a tree which was sound in its outward appearance, but, perhaps, the best tree story of the series comes from Ware county.

A negro there, as the story goes, was cutting down a dead pine tree when the blade of his ax disclosed numerous thin particles of printed paper.

He was naturally amazed at this, but kept chopping away until he discovered the remains of a leather-bound book, which subsequently proved to be a testament or small Bible.

There was a considerable hollow in the heart of the tree, but it was not visible from the outside.

The leaves of the book were old and faded, and the question is: How did it get there?

This is the second occurrence of the strange finding of strange articles in Georgia trees within the past month or two.

While a negro in Worth county was fishing in a pond he noticed that his little son, who had fallen asleep on a clump of moss near at hand, was moving about uneasily, while to all appearances still sleep. Investigation proved that the boy had pillowed his head on a huge moccasin, and that the snake was writhing to be relieved of the weight which was resting upon it. With an ax the negro soon dispatched the monster, which measured six feet in length.

The best snake story of the season comes from Terrell county. A farmer and his two boys were fishing, when a large water moccasin was observed to crawl out on the banks of the stream. It was, apparently, peaceably inclined, but they immediately attacked it with tree limbs and fishing rods, finally succeeding in killing it. Being dead, three live frogs were observed to jump out of the moccasin's mouth, springing blithely into the river. After witnessing that strange spectacle, the gentleman and his family left their fishing tackle and retreated in haste.

THE FAIR AND THE RAILROADS.

Albany News and Advertiser: Half railroad rates would undoubtedly increase travel to the world's fair. Suppose they try it and see.

Valdosta Times: The rates are still considered too high by a great many of our people, and unless a further reduction is made, many who would otherwise attend the fair will be unable to do so. The short time allowed on the reduced rate, with the absence of all stop-over privileges, will not likely be very favorably received.

THE GEORGIA TEACHERS.

Dalton Argus: The Jimplecute correctly declares that Georgia's free school system needs better teachers and better pay. Our legislature should attend to the matter.

Eastman Times-Journal: The teachers of the state are going to make a fight for monthly payment. The Times-Journal thinks they should have it, and expects to use its influence in their behalf.

Gibson Record: Teachers of Georgia are a power in the make-up of our country. They are engaged in a noble work, that of training the young mind, and they should be paid for their service when their work is done without having to wait until the first of the year. Give the Georgia school teacher his dues.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Worth County Local: The railroad commission will hardly be repealed by the next legislature. It has done too much for the people of Georgia for them to get tired of it so soon. Properly managed, it is a safeguard, both for the railroads and the people.

Augusta Chronicle: The charge is made that the rates of the commission are so low as to prevent the profitable operation of the railroad property of the state. If the statement made by Mr. Wharton as to unprofitable rates be correct it is the duty of the commission to give the railroads a living chance of restoring remunerative rates. This is a great public question and no idle clamor should prevent the railroad commission of Georgia from the high and patriotic duty of saving the railroad property of the state from confiscation to the public under the forms of law.

JUST FROM GEORGIA

The Sweet Cots of Kilcar.

Across great leagues of briny sea,
 Where storm the skies above,
The wild gulls wing their way to me
 With messages of love;
With messages of love that win
 My soul from lands afar,
'Till like a dove it nestles in
 The sweet cots of Kilcar.

Yea! like a dove whose uncaged wings
 Would now no longer roam,
But cleaves the distant blue and sings
 Back to the nest at home;
So I, released, in gloom and gleam,
 Would cross life's stormiest bar,
Until I dream, where still they dream—
 The sweet cots of Kilcar!

How clear and fair the morning rose
 Above the greening dells!
How soft and sweet the daylight's close,
 With chime of evening bells!
With bells that sang such songs of rest
 'Neath cloudless sky and star,
There—where all love was brightest—best!
 In sweet cots of Kilcar!

I know the birds are singing there—
 I know the sweet dews fall
And freshen all the scented air
 That breathes on Donegal;
And when the last bird sings for me,
 And shines the last pale star,
There, dreaming, may my spirit see
 The sweet cots of Kilcar!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

No Rest for the Weary.

"Thank heaven?" exclaimed the editor, as he peeped in his empty box in the postoffice, "there are no bills this morning!"

"Don't be discouraged," said the postmaster, "here's a bill for three months' box rent!"

The Decatur Record shows a wonderful improvement. Editor Jones is doing excellent work for it, and it may be remarked that it excels in typographic beauty.

In the Twilight Hour.

"Now," quoth the editor, "we rest,
 And all day's labors stop;"
"Nay," quoth his wife, "to work is best;
 There's a cord of wood to chop!"

Walt Mason, of The Washington Evening News, is out in a bright book which is calling general attention to his work. But, indeed, his work commanded attention before it got under two pink covers.

The Sparta Ishmaelite has always done good work, but its work of the present day and time is more pointed and prolific than ever.

Let the Blaze Be Mutual.

When a man who knoweth not,
 Asks that question: "Is it hot?"
 Gaze upon him with no ire:
 Just shake hands, and both catch fire!

The Blairsville Herald came out pink and pretty last week, but in that issue Mr. Ed R. Williams retires from his corner in the sanctum, and the paper will be continued by his late associate, T. J. Haralson, Jr. The latter says to his departing friend:

"If go you will, then take with you my best wishes for your future. May you engage in some more profitable employment than helping to run The Herald, and may our fondest hopes be realized."

The heading of The Abbeville Times has been changed to that of The Wilcox County Banner.

This is the way the editor of The Cleveland Progress views it:

"Now is the time for you to volunteer your advice about running a country newspaper successfully. The demonetized chink in the till fails to rattle."

The editor of The Cleveland Progress announces to his belligerently inclined readers that he has moved into a rock den on the river bank and that he now writes his editorials on a box of dynamite. Fish and self-protection are his objects.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

It seems that the German people are going to take Texas by storm. Several colonies will settle there.

There are three people in Louisiana who are over 115 years old. Louisiana seems determined to rival North Carolina in this respect.

A man living in Buncombe county, North Carolina, is said to have more relics of the revolutionary war than any man living.

A West Virginia hunter recently killed, single-handed, five bears in one day.

Anthony James, seven years of age, is in jail at Dallas, Tex., for stealing a mule. He wanted to go to the world's fair and took this means to raise the funds.

Mr. Pat Mullins, a prosperous farmer of Oakwoods, Tex., became entangled in the lines of a runaway team and was dragged over a mile. He was dead when found.

A special received at Raleigh from Roxboro, in Person county, North Carolina, says that Mormon missionaries are at work in that county, and that they are visiting and distributing tracts among the poor. They have announced a mass meeting, to be held at an early date, when it is thought they hope to make a number of converts.

OLD FOLKS IN GEORGIA.

"Grandma Hicks," an old lady aged seventy-seven years, lives near Blairsville. She is one of many very old folks living in that section.

John Spraddler, of Lee county, is one of the oldest negroes in southwest Georgia. He saw the light, it is said, early in the present century, and is still lively enough to get about and attend to business

Mrs. Tibbs, of Baker county, is in her ninety-third year and can still work the garden and knit socks without the aid of spectacles. She recently walked three miles to church.

There lives in Liberty county an old "wartime darky" whose name is Abraham Skeritt. It is claimed by the records that Skeritt is 100 years old, and yet he can still do a day's work in the field.

REDEEM THE PLEDGES.

Danielsville Monitor: We must redeem our platform pledges. We said we would and our word must be protected.

Eastman Times-Journal: Let this administration fulfill its pledges and fulfill them promptly.

Cleveland Progress: The reforms which the democracy pledged itself to carry out should have the first attention of our national law-makers. Broken pledges will not be tolerated by the people, to whom these promises were made.

Milledgeville Chronicle: Mr. Cleveland and his co-laborers will proceed to carry out the pledges of the platform upon which they were elected to power, or they will wind up for all time the business of the democracy at the capitol of the nation. The Chonicle believes that the incoming powers will be true to their pledges to the people.

Jesup Sentinel: Should congress and the administration fail to carry out the pledges in the platform and the promises to the people made in the last campaign there will be as great surprise in the next congressional and presidential elections as there were in the last.

HOG AND HOMINY.

Quitman Free Press: It takes two pounds of cotton to buy one of meat, but that is all right to the man who has plenty of the latter hanging up in his smokehouse.

Jesup Sentinel: To look at the hogs on our streets one would not think that bacon is 15 cents a pound. But let the good work go on; fill your back yards, gardens, pasures, cornfields, roads and by ways with the swine and let's put down the price of meat.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

Judge Hansell, of the southern circuit who is in the city attendant upon the occasion of the superior court judges' convention, in speaking to a Constitution reporter last night said: "Yes, Atlanta is a most delightful place; in fact it is one of the prettiest and healthiest cities in the country. I am very much impressed with the great progress of your city and am always glad to come here." In speaking of his term upon the superior court bench Judge Hansell said: "I was elected first in 1849. I presided three years and resigned and began practicing law. I went back to the bench in 1858 and served until 1868, just ten years. From 1868 until 1873 I did not serve. In 1874 I was again elected and have been upon the bench ever since. Thanks to a generous people and providence. I am exactly seventy-five years of age and you can see I am quite sprightly for an old man." Than Judge Hansell there is no more admittedly purer or honest judiciary in the state. He has served a long time upon the bench and his record has been a bright and useful one.

Dr. Hopkins, of Thomasville, Ga., was in the city yesterday viewing the sights of the city. He is an uncle of Judge Hopkins, of Atlanta, and has been one of the foremost physicians of the state since 1845. He talks interestingly of Atlanta's future and remembers distinctly when there were but few houses here.

Judge Matt Henry, of the Rome circuit, was met by a Constitution reporter as he arrived last night. "Everything is flourishing up our way," he said. "We have concluded not to begin any big political movements right now. The democracy is safe under all circumstances in the seventh district. The people are alert taking care of themselves, and abundantly able to do so."

Chief Deputy Revenue Collector Luther T. Moses reached the city last night in order to assume the duties of his office today. Mr. Moses is one of the most extensive farmers in Coweta county, and at the present time he is the mayor of Turin. Mr. Moses held a special deputy's place under Collector Crenshaw during Mr. Cleveland's former administration. He was endorsed for his present position by Chairman Atkinson, of the state democratic committee; ex-Collector Crenshaw and Senator John B. Gordon.

Judge Sampson W. Harris, of the Coweta circuit, one of the ablest occupants of the bench in Georgia, came to the city last night and is the guest of his son, Dr. Harris. Judge Harris is a man who has endeared himself to the people of his circuit by his justice and impartiality. He enjoys the distinction of being a native-born Alabamian, who moved east instead of west, winning both fame and reputation. "It is a good idea for judges to meet occasionally," he said, "so as to preserve uniformity of procedure, which must facilitate the public business. I look for much good to come out of this convention."

Colonel A. B. Fitts, editor of The Carrollton Times, was in the city last night. "The Farmers' Alliance," said he, "has dwindled down from a membership of 3,600 to 500. The county alliance had quite an exciting election recently. Mr. John W. H. Russell was in the race for the presidency. Some one started Mrs. Russell in the race in opposition to her husband. The canvass waxed warm and numerous caucuses were held. When the election came off Mr. Russell defeated his wife by a small majority. Subsequently, the members turned in and unanimously elected Mrs. Russell to the secretaryship, and thus the chief offices are all in the family."

A happy and jolly party of ladies and gentlemen leave Atlanta today for Milwaukee and other points in the northwest.

The party is made up of gentlemen who are interested in handling the traffic throughout the country and a number of ladies. It will be composed of Mr. B. F. Wyly and wife, Miss Willie Peck, Dan King, of the Missouri Pacific railroad; L. W. Collier, of the Illinois Central; J. M. Wyly and family, of Montgomery; Ray Knight and Miss Knight, of Selma, and W. E. Bates and D. E. Williams, of Columbus. After reaching Cincinnati the party will be taken in a special train to Milwaukee, where the annual session of the association is to be held. The programme for the annual meeting is one of the most delightful the association has ever known, and the meeting will probably be one of the happiest. Last year the association met in Georgia.

Mr. T. R. Gress, of Chattanooga, while in the city last night said be was of the opinion that the so-called tight times would soon blow over and everything would again move along smoothly. Mr. Gress is one of Chattanooga's most enterprising citizens and says Atlanta has more vim and push about it than any city in the south.

"It is true," he said, "your city has many advantages over other cities of the south, but with all that your people have got the right kind of material in them to make Atlanta prosper. You can stand anything up to a cyclone and always come out smiling."

"Atlanta has one of the biggest and most expensive waterworks in the entire south," said Mr. C. L. Bartlett, of Macon, yesterday. "I have just returned from there and I consider it a magnificent affair. You seem to have just exactly what a city like yours requires and my town no doubt envys yours in this respect. If Macon had a waterworks like yours I would consider she was right in it, but you people take it for granted that whatever is done in the way of improvements is the proper thing and nothing more than that is said. Yes, it is a magnificent works."

GOOD TIMES IN GEORGIA.

Eastman Times-Journal: Eastman continues to hold her own. Buildings are going up and everything looks lively and prosperous.

Milledgeville Chronicle: Reports from all over the state show that Georgia farmers, notwithstanding the cry of "hard times," are better off than in years.

Worth County Local: Fodder pulling has commenced in earnest throughout this section and the corn crop shows up to be one of the best in years.

McDuffie Journal: The latest dispatches indicate a better feeling in financial circles. The troubles in the west are not considered as failures, but rather as suspensions, and already a number of banks have resumed business.

Henry County Weekly: The general report now is that the financial situation is undoubtedly better, and everything is expected to be running smoothly again before the extra session ends. If there is any relief in legislation the "grand old democratic party" may be depended upon to find it, but it will require a little time. Surely "the good day coming" cannot be much farther off.

Milledgeville Chronicle: Truly, Milledgeville has her face turned towards the morning. A magnificent system of waterworks has just been completed. The dummy line is being overhauled and put in splendid condition. New residences are going up all over the city, transforming waste places into pretty home spots. A splendid $12,000 jail building is nearing completion. Bonds will soon be issued for erecting barracks for the military college to cost upwards of $15,000. The crop outlook for this section is good. While banks are failing all over the country, our bank is in a sound condition. These are good times and better are ahead when numberless industries that will give people work and induce them to come to our city are established. There is no time nor room for the hard times growl in Baldwin county.

A Forgotten Platform.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

It is said that 1,750,000 copies of the democratic platform of 1892 were printed and circulated as campaign documents, yet where are those copies now? We hear but little of the high-sounding phrases against protection and silver purchase and reciprocity with which democratic orators made the welkin ring in 1892, and there are a good many evidences that the party in power agrees with Mr. Bourke Cockran that a platform is simply a "something to get in on." Will the unterrified of the Ohio reservation reiterate the doctrines of the platform of 1892, on which they floated into power, or will they turn out a brand new set of principles to catch the gudgeons whom they fooled so beautifully last year?

WILL MEE

e Superior Court J
at the Capitol

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WILL MEET TODAY.

The Superior Court Judges Will Convene at the Capitol This Morning.

A NOTABLE CONVENTION IT WILL BE.

The Majority of the Judges Have Arrived. Several Interviews with Different Judges—Favor Changing the Code.

This morning the superior court judges of the state of Georgia will assemble in convention in the senate chamber.

The meeting will be the first held by the state's judiciary in fourteen years and it will be a notable gathering of the wearers of the ermine.

The convention is called to begin promptly at 11 o'clock and it is requested that every judge be present if possible at that time.

The personnel of the meeting will in every respect be distinguished, as some of the brainiest men of the state are upon the superior court bench. They are all men of able and broad minds and their records, both in private life and officially, are the purest and most honest to be found. As lawyers they stand in their respective communities without a peer; as scholars, they are classed as ripe and interesting men, and as fellow citizens their high position in the state's history speaks where words are superfluous.

The Last Convention Was Held Here in 1879.

The last convention of the superior court judges was held in Atlanta in 1879.

In those days there was no such thing as a superior court code of rules and up to that time these conventions were of annual occurrence. Since that time they have abandoned the rules then agreed upon. The meeting which was held in this city was presided over by one of Georgia's most distinguished legal lights. He was Hon. Martin Crawford, who was at the time judge of the Chattahoochee circuit.

The convention proved a highly interesting one.

The call for the convention which assembles in this city today was issued by Judge A. H. Hansell, of the Southern circuit.

Judge Hansell is one of the oldest judges in the service and has been upon the circuit bench for the past forty-three years.

The first judge to advance the idea of calling together this body was Judge Hamilton McWhorter, of the Northern circuit. He is one of the youngest and ablest men on the bench.

The Law Authorizing the Convention.

The law which provides for the assembling of the circuit judges will be found in section 3246 of the code and reads as follows:

The several judges of the superior court of this state may convene at the seat of government once in each year, at such a time as they, or a majority of them, may appoint, for the purpose of establishing uniform rules throughout the several circuits of this state; which rules, so established, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of said convention.

The Questions to Be Discussed by the Body.

There are many very important questions which will be brought up for discussion by the different judges. Some of the matters which will be presented are of the most vital importance to the superior court judges and to the state at large.

Both branches of the court will be touched and civil as well as criminal questions heretofore which have in a great degree puzzled the judges will be aired before the body and voted upon.

A majority of the judges seen are of the opinion that the criminal part of the superior court is worthy of the most careful consideration.

Judge Falligant, one of the brainiest men upon the Georgia bench, last night, in speaking of the revision of the code, said:

"Yes, the code needs revising very badly. I, for one, am highly in favor of it and the sooner the better for the court and all concerned. I have had several cases to come under my own personal jurisdiction where if the law had been amended lots of money and time would have been saved. But we judges are powerless to do anything. We simply act upon what the code advises and nothing more. We should have new editions of the code in which the criminal and civil laws will be separate. This could be very easily arranged and with but comparitively little expense to the state. There is another thing which I am in favor of. It is this: The law should allow in important cases the testimony of a wife or husband to be admitted when one of the other is the defendant. This is just and if made a law you will see it will be a most beneficial one. Yes, there are a good many things we will discuss, but what I have said is only one or two of the many things which will be suggested."

Judge Roney, of the Augusta circuit, said: "At present I am hardly prepared to say what I will say when I go before the body. Of course, there is much to be done and until the time arrives I cannot definitely say what questions and suggestions I will offer. I am of the opinion that the code should be changed and revised upon certain matters, but what will be done I am unable to now announce."

An Interview with Judge Richard H. Clark.

Judge Richard H. Clark, of the Stone Mountain circuit, who has been in Macon for the past few days, was seen at the Markham last night and says that he is strongly in favor of the convention being held. "In reference to legislation, however, there is very much to be done. I favor the appointment of a committee to report upon it to an adjourned convention to be held in October next before the legislature assembles. We are, as has been repeatedly stated, greatly in need of a revised code in which the criminal and civil laws shall appear in separate volumes. This could be very easily accomplished with the services of some good and reliable lawyer. Both branches of the court should be revised. The earlier the matter is adjusted the better. I am heartily in favor of this being done and I am sure my brothers on the bench are with me heart and soul."

Judge J. L. Sweat, of the Brunswick circuit, was in favor aof the code being revised and at the earliest possible time. He thinks the convention will result in making much good and sound law upon certain offenses which are now not handled in a judicious manner by the present code.

"There are many obstacles to be overcome," he said last night, "and when we get together in the morning we will begin at once to put forth our ideas and weigh the pros and cons."

Judge Janes, of the Tallapoosa circuit, who is at the Kimball said:

"Briefly we are here to see what is best for the interest of the people we serve and the law we represent. The convention is called in the interest of the state's judiciary, and what we do will be done in a deliberate and thorough way throughout. I think the convention has been called at an opportune time, and I am glad to offer my services to the occasion."

Judge Henry, of the Rome circuit, heartily agreed with Judge Janes in his expressions, and will help to do all in his power to bring about any good reformation that may be suggested by his colleagues while in session.

A Talk with Judge A. H. Hansell.

Judge Hansell was seen at the Markham last night, and when asked to give his ideas concerning the convention said:

"I see that The Constitution has me pretty extensively quoted in the paper today, and what I have already said very nearly covers the situation so far as I am concerned. It is true I wrote all of the letters calling the bory together, and while I have done everything in my power to bring every circuit court judge to Atlanta to attend the session I do not feel that I have absolutely been the means of the convention being held. But so long as we are for the most part on the ground I am glad of it. We have a big job before us, and what we have to accomplish will be paramount. I have received answers from about sixteen judges throughout the state and in nearly every instance I have received prompt and favorable replies. What the body does after it convenes is now a matter of conjecture only. The code I am sure needs revising, and to that we will principally work. Before the existence of the superior court the judges met annually in conference and any matter or decision in which we were in doubt was presented before the body and passed upon according to its merit. But since the superior court came into existence these conventions have with but one or two exceptions been a thing of the past. I believe these conventions should be held every year as much good could be derived from the coming together of such an assembly of learned men. Georgia has some of the brightest legal lights upon the bench, and by close association say at least once a year matters could be discussed by them which I am candid in saying would prove beneficial."

The Judges Who Will Be in Attendance.

Among the judges who have arrived in the city are:

Judge A. H. Hansell, of Thomasville, southern circuit.

Judge Henry C. Roney, of Augusta, Augusta circuit.

Judge C. C. Smith, of Hawkinsville, Ga., Oconee circuit.

Judge Hamilton McWhorter, Lexington, Ga., of the Northern circuit.

Judge R. Falligant, of Savannah, Ga., Savannah circuit.

Judge J. L. Sweat, of Brunswick, Brunswick circuit.

Judge H. Fish, of Americus, Southwestern circuit.

Judge C. G. Janes, of Tallapoosa, Ga., Tallapoosa circuit.

Judge Henry, of Rome, Ga., Rome circuit.

Judge George R. Gober, of Marietta, Ga., Blue Ridge circuit.

Judge C. L. Bartlett, of Macon, Ga.

Judge John B. Hunt, of Griffin, Ga.

Other judges are expected to arrive this morning in time to be at the opening of the convention.

The session will in all probability last two or three days, and it will be an unusually interesting one from beginning to end.

IT WAS A SHOCK.

The "News" Lizzie Borden Had Given Herself Up—How the Fake Started.

Taunton, Mass., July 30.—The rumor that Lizzie A. Borden had confessed having killed her father and stepmother, and that she had come to this city to surrender herself into the custody of Sheriff Wright, created excitement here this afternoon, but was nowhere received with credit.

Those who believe her innocent of the deed characterized the story as being in the same line as the rumor once set afloat from this city, to the effect that she was becoming insane. Those who, in spite of her acquittal at New Bedford, still adhere to the belief that Miss Borden is the guilty one, and happily such are few, argued that she could not possibly break down at this late day, after bearing the ordeal so well to which she was subjected.

Miss Borden did come to this city and call at the jail, but she did not do so for the purpose of making a confession. She came with her sister Emma and a friend to make a call upon Mrs. Andrew J. Wright, the sheriff's wife. This visit was one which had been contemplated and eagerly looked forward to ever since Miss Borden's acquittal. She finally wrote about ten days ago setting the date of the intended visit, and there was no reason for anybody to think that the visit was the result of a sudden change of conscience on her part.

She arrived in this city on the train which reaches here at 2:10 o'clock. Miss Emma at once went to the jail to inform Mrs. Wright of their arrival, and Lizzie and her lady friend strolled through the center of the city, going to the same place in a roundabout way. They passed a quiet, enjoyable afternoon with Mrs. Wright, the sheriff being out of town at the time. It was a meeting of life-long friends, and not a penitent scene of confession.

Sheriff Wright was seen by a Journal correspondent upon his return to the city, and the officer asked, in surprise, what rumor had been started about Miss Borden, when the writer requested him to state the facts as to the reports circulated this afternoon.

Mr. Wright, when told, turned away too indignant to reply for a moment.

"I declare," he said, "I call it an infernal shame the way Lizzie Borden is treated. If I were she, I would make it hot for some of these people who are hounding her all over the state."

"Then there is nothing in the rumor," asked the writer.

"No; it's a lie from beginning to end, and an infernal shame."

He could ascribe no cause for the rumor, stating that it was a visit long planned between them. From other sources, however, the Journal correspondent learned that a telephone message was sent to this city from Fall River stating that Miss Borden was on her way here. This was, perhaps, coupled with a joking suggestion for the person to whom it was sent to look out for a confession. Sheriff Wright was warm in his acknowledgement of the stand the Journal had taken from the first in Miss Borden's behalf.

An Injunction.

There are two kinds the courts tell you—a temporary and a permanent injunction. A temporary injunction gives relief for a time only, but when you take Simmons Liver Regulator for Dyspepsia, and find yourself cured, that means a permanent injunction. It's the same when taking the Regulator for Malaria, and all affections of the liver and kidneys.

SAYS THE WORST IS TO COME.

Mrs. Lease Talks of Troublous Times for the People of This Country.

Kansas City, Mo., July 30.—"Governor Waite told the exact truth. He has not even painted the financial situation as bad as it really is," said Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas. "It is just as I predicted in my speeches the last campaign, I have seen this day coming all along, and I tell you there are blacker ones in store for this stricken nation. The goldbugs' conspiracy has succeeded. The Wall street brigands have the nation by the throat. There is no mercy in their murderous grip. The country is on the brink of a volcano, and an eruption that will shake and shatter if not destroy it is bound to follow unless the people are afforded relief and that, too, at once, and I see but little hope of the relief being granted by the present powers of national legislation.

"Yes, Governor Waite has told the exact truth in every word he has uttered. He is one of the few courageous men in political power who dared to tell the truth. If we had more like him in prominent office the Wall street conspiracy would be wiped off the face of the earth."

ON THE BIBLE.

Dr. Sherrill, of the Church of the Redeemer, Attacks Bible Worship.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE BOOK.

Services in the First Baptist, Central Presbyterian, St. Luke's Cathedral, and Other Church Edifices.

The midsummer heat has its effect on the churches.

Many of the leading clergymen are absent on annual vacation. The congregations have been thinned out in the same way. But as it was, many of the churches were well filled.

In the Central Congregational church Rev. Dr. A. T. Sherrill sharply rebuked those whose zeal for the Bible led them to make of it a fetich. From John v, 39—"The scriptures, they testify of me," Dr. Sherrill proceeded to say:

Christ is speaking of His several witnesses. He rebukes the Pharisees for their idolatrous use of their scriptures. He declares their chief use is as a witness to Him. This must be still more true of the New Testament. We may then take this as Christ's statement of the chief errand and use of the Bible. It is a witness, a guidebook to Him and life in Him.

Then first, the Bible is not Christ, nor the equal of Christ. We sometimes repeat, "The scriptures which are able to make the wise unto salvation." Stopping there, we ascribe to them power to impart life. At a recent large religious meeting one speaker said he regarded the Bible and Jesus Christ as God's two equal gifts to this earth. He put the two on the same level. He made a book the equal of the Son of God.

2. The Bible does not primarily exist to tell us of the flood, or the story of Jonah, or the width of the sea of Galilee. It is not essential whether such things are true or not, kept or lost. The truth of the main historic teaching of the Old Testament leads up to Christ. The substance of the New Testament tells how He was "manifested in the flesh, justified in the spirit, preached among the nations, believed on in the world, received up in glory." That is the essential Bible. The best scholar critics, friend or foe, admit so much will stand. The chief questions which Professor Briggs has represented, or Professor Sanday discussed, are questions of scholarship and will be settled on scientific grounds. None of them touch the esstntial Bible or the foundations of Christian faith and practice "the things which cannot be shaken." Our chief interest should be to value the parts of the Bible which Christ chiefly valued and use the book for the end for which He said it mainly existed, viz: to bear witness and lead one on to Him.

3. A mother has not necessarily done much for her son because she has bought him a nice Bible and put it in his trunk. A boy is not necessarily a child of grace because he can draw a map of Palestine or repeat many "golden texts." You are not certainly on the way to heaven because you read the Bible through once a year. It all depends on whether these are used as helps to Christ and life in Him, or are only ends in themselves. If the latter that is the thing he condemned in his day, "In them ye think ye have eternal life." Some parade their Bibles—they never get beyond Bible religion—never reach Christ. They are like those who talk and write out of guidebooks, instead of being real travelers.

4. The Bible does not exist to furnish texts for men's creeds, which they have decided to hold. It has its own original errand, viz: to show Christ to men and call them to him. Let us use it for that, searching out the parts where it speaks most plainly. Some of us are tired of a theology, which is not workable, which has to be taken down from the shelf and explained, and then laid carefully back. We are tired of distinctions between secular and religious, which Christ did not make. We want a sermon, as Dr. Harlow says, which would be as good in a hayloft or by the wayside as in a Cathedral. We want a faith which is simple, which we can live, which shall so commend itself that reasoning men will feel they are not wise or right to be without it. We do not ask you to swallow Calvin or Aminius or the thirty-nine articles. We beg you not to stop at stories or statements in the Bible, which stumble you and are not essential. We ask you to hear Christ—to use the Bible as it may testify of him. We have little objection to him. It seems as if we could all agree upon him, and believe in him; not as dissected in the Nicene creed, not as hung to the story of Jonah, not as disgraced in some hypocrite, but as he stands there on the open page of the gospels, clear, simple, good, full of grace and truth, with a wisdom we all want to share, a pardon we all need to receive, a life eternal we all desire to inherit.

At St. Luke.

The cathedral had its usual large congregation, despite the very warm and sultry morning. Dean Barrett preached an interesting and feeling sermon on the second morning lesson—twenty-fourth chapter of Acts—earnestness and frivolity being the points of discourse. Soul without earnestness was not of much use practically. Herod's nature was frivolous, therefore his cruelty and his selfishness. Again, the characters of Felix and Drucilla are types of the frivolous nature. Drucilla, with her cruelty, was the Herod; Felix was a military governor, in other words, a sort of "carpet bagger governor," receiving only such respect as his power made men show him, as his nature was like all frivolous ones—thoughtless, animal, careless. When Saul of Tarsus preached to him of temperance it aroused him for the time—made him uncomfortable. But he did not take it to heart long, but said unto Saul, "Go on thy way; at some more convenient time I will listen." Convenience is a word never found in serious men's mouths. Inconvenience means lack of earnestness. An engineer sits down by a line that he is laying out for a new railroad and says, "I cannot go further. There are difficulties in the way." What was the use of the years of study; why these various instruments, except to help him overcome these difficulties? The lack of earnestness in his work is the cause of his failure. The man or woman who rises to fame must be earnest. Frivolous natures only attain to frivolity. To attain "the peace which passeth all understanding" we must be earnest, for sin and sorrow, life and death, heaven and hell are serious matters. All earnestness is serious, and when we stand before the "great white throne" we will be judged by the earnestness of our lives; therefore, let us leave frivolity and fill our lives with earnestness.

This morning at 10 o'clock there will be the solemn and beautiful service of ordination at St. Luke's cathedral. The candidate for ordination is Mr. Barnwell, formerly of Macon, but now of St. Simon's. Mr. Barnwell has for years been an earnest worker in deacon's orders, and is now doing missionary as deacon around St. Simon's. This morning he will receive the order of priesthood from Bishop Nelson, who will be assisted in the services by Dean Barrett.

The Central Presbyterian Church.

As Dr. Strickler, the pastor of this church, is now enjoying his annual summer vacation the pulpit was filled yesterday morning by Rev. J. N. Craig, D.D. His text was the whole of the familiar twenty-third Psalm.

He preached an able and excellent sermon, and a very comforting one, that was sure to do great good to all those who were suffering from afflictions. And that means, perhaps, the whole of any congregation.

During the absence of Dr. Strickler the pulpit of this church will be filled during the mornings at least by Rev. J. N. Craig, D.D., Rev. Samuel Young, D.D., Rev. Henry W. Payne and other Presbyterian ministers of the city, and by other visiting ministers, and the congregation, though missing Dr. Strickler, will no doubt feel amply repaid by the opportunity of hearing these clergymen.

At the First Baptist.

In the absence of Dr. Hawthorne, who is spending his annual summer vacation at Afton, Va., the pulpit at the First Baptist church was filled yesterday by Rev. E. Pendleton Jones, a young Baptist divine of rare eloquence and zeal. He is a son of Dr. J. William Jones and inherits the talents of his distinguished father. The usual summer exodus from the city was noticeable in the smallness of the congregation.

Mr. Jones took as his text Matthew 28:19: "Go ye, therefore, into all the world and preach." The sermon was missionary in character. The speaker defined missions and laid particular stress upon the importance of a proper prosecution of that class of religious work. He referred to the un-Christianized condition of Mexico and said that it was the high duty of American Baptists and religious people of other denominations to send consecrated men there to preach the gospel and to back these men with the necessary financial aid. The sermon was an excellent one and was listened to attentively throughout its delivery.

At the First Methodist.

Dr. Robins, pastor of the First Methodist church, occupied the pulpit at both morning and evening services.

At the morning discourse Dr. Robins preached from Matthew xxviii, 19-20.

The congregation was an unusually large and appreciative one and every one present went away helped spiritually and otherwise.

Dr. Robins was at his best and no more eloquent sermon has ever been delivered by him in Atlanta before.

It was plainly evident the congregation was deeply moved by the divine's words and those who heard the discourse pronounce it a masterly effort.

For the first time in many month's Senator Alfred H. Colquitt was at church. He seemed to be deeply impressed with Dr. Robins's manner in speaking and was an earnest listener to what was said from the pulpit.

The senator was called upon by Mr. Robins to offer the closing prayer, which he did in a most eloquent and touching manner.

In the evening Dr. Robins preached in the basement of the church to a highly delighted audience.

Central Batpist Church.

Dr. J. William Jones occupied the pulpit of the Central Baptist church. The congregation was a large one and was greatly interested in Dr. Jones's sermon.

ATTACKED WITH VERTIGO.

Father Colbert Seized with a Violent Attack on the Street.

Rev. Father Joseph Colbert was seized with a severe nervous attack, much like vertigo, as he was walking along Whitehall street, near the corner of Alabama street, yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock, and dropped to the street unconscious.

A number of friends rushed immediately to his side and he was made to rest easy. Dr. Baird was summoned and he gave medical assistance. As soon as possible Father Colbert was sent to St. Joseph's infirmary, where he soon recovered consciousness. He grew rapidly better, but was unable to leave the infirmary. He was visited at the infirmary by Father Schadewell and others. He was on his way to visit Father Schadwell when attacked.

This is not the first attack of the kind that has overcome Father Colbert. About a week ago, while saying mass at the infirmary, he was seized with a spell, but recovered in a few hours. The attacks are much the same as vertigo. Father Schadewell stated last night that the present attack is by no means dangerous and that Father Colbert will be out soon.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

An Old Negro Run Down by an East Tennessee Passenger Train.

George Almond, an old negro man who has been living near Flovilla for the past thirty or forty years, was killed by the south-bound passenger train on the East Tennessee road yesterday morning near his home.

The negro was quite old and was known all over that section of the country. Early in the morning he left his home and was walking along the railroad track when the train came along. The engineer did not see the old man until close upon him, as he was just then emerging from a cut on a curve. The engineer tried to alarm the old man by the free and loud use of his whistle, but the old man either did not hear or was too late in hearing the warning. The engine hit him in the back and he was hurled high in the air and instantly killed.

Those who saw the accident say that the railroad company was in no way to blame.

CITY NEWS.

A SAD DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon, at the residence of his parents, on Madison street, near Grant park, little Alhana Preston Wood's soul took its flight to the God who gave it. In this sad affliction the sympathy of their many friends are extended to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wood, into whose lives this dark cloud has merged. He was an only son, eighteen months of age and the light and pride of a happy family.

WILL TURN TO REAL ESTATE.—Among Atlanta's representative business men few if any are more level-headed than Colonel Samuel W. Goode, who is hopeful, but not jubilant, over the financial situation. He says that the present depression of the stock market is quite sure to draw investments to the real estate market. Already there are numerous inquiries in Atlanta and elsewhere for both improved and unimproved property. A gentleman said to him the other day that he lost $15,000 in stock so quick that it took away his breath. Such happenings never occur with investors in Atlanta dirt. Bulls are nearly always in the ascendant in our real estate market and bears are relegated to the rear. A man of Colonel Goode's faith and energy is worth a dozen long-faced croakers.

OUT TO EAST LAKE.—"The line to East Lake is one of the best paying lines in the city," remarked a gentleman on the street yesterday afternoon. "Just look at that car. I have been standing here for the past twenty-five minutes and in that time have seen three cars pass and every one of them was just like you see that one—full to overflowing." As a bathing resort East Lake is considered a fine one.

THOUGHT HE WAS PARALYZED.—Dr. Delbridge has been suffering since Saturday with a peculiar attack, which was at first thought to be paralysis, but which has since proved to be no more serious than contraction of the muscles. He was much better last night.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Quite an interesting event occurred yesterday afternoon at the residence of Rev. Dr. McDonald, 201 Washington street, the occasion being a marriage ceremony which united in the holy bonds of wedlock Miss Lula A. Young and Mr. Roscoe L. Spinks, both of this city. The ceremony was most beautiful and impressive and congratulations were showered upon the happy young couple. Mr. Spinks is a young gentleman of fine business ability and is conducting a prosperous grocery store out on Whitehall street. The bride is a charming and popular young lady who has a host of appreciative friends who extend their cordial wishes for a long and happy wedded life. Mr. and Mrs. Spinks will make their residence at 93 Hood street.

***

Hon. and Mrs. Arnold Broyles have returned home and are at the Kimball house.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Bowden have returned from Chicago and a pleasant visit to Mrs. Bowden's old home in Kentucky.

Miss Nannie Smith, a charming young lady of Eatonton, Ga., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Laura Adams Branham at 31 Houston street. Miss Smith is a lovely young lady and has already made many admirers in the Gate City.

This Is Good News.

Chino, Cal., July 30.—The Chino sugar factory, the largest in the United States, with maximum reducing capacity of 734,000 pounds of beet sugar, will start tomorrow. The factory gives direct employment to 2,000 men in Chino and 700 at another point.

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

SUNDAY ROUTINE.

The Criminal Happenings of a Quiet Atlanta Sunday.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE POLICE STATION.

Two Blind Tigers Were Caught—Pat Powell Stabs Two Women—A Decision in the Martin Case Today.

Hiding in the very shadow of the tall tower of the police station Detective Crim spotted two flourishing blind tigers in full operation yesterday. He has as trophies of his watchfulness a fine assortment of beer bottles, whisky bottles and wine bottles in varying states of fullness.

Yesterday Detectives Crim, Bedford and Etheridge were specially detailed by Captain Wright to keep their optics skinned for blind tigers. They decided to watch out around their very doors for a time and as it proved their judgment was correct.

In the rear end of a building less than fifty yards from police headquarters they spotted Thomas James. They noticed a suspicious group of people about the place and that numerous people were going in and out of the place. They decided to make a close survey of the interior of the building and their search was rewarded with the finding of a fine lot of beer and whisky, which they seized. They made a case against Thomas James, who seemed to be the proprietor.

The next find was on Piedmont avenue, just a half block from the police station. Here they found George Young presiding over some jugs and bottles and he and his outfit were arrested. They will be tried today.

Stolen at the Fire.

Friday night while the telephone fire was raging the room of Mr. W. M. Sleandy, who resides in a building adjoining the burning building, was entered and quite a quantity of clothing taken. The goods were stolen by a young white man and were pawned at a place on Decatur street. Detective Etheridge recovered the stolen goods and is now on the lookout for the thief. He has a clue to the burglar.

Pat's Naughty Knife.

Pat Powell, said by the police to be a Brooklyn tough, cut some dangerous capers with a big knife at a disreputable house at 16 Thompson street last night. Powell was on a spree and got into a dispute with a woman. He used some cutting argument, slashing the woman across the shoulder in a frightful fashion.

Another inmate of the house ran to the assistance of the woman who was receiving the blows from Powell's knife and attempted to drag him away. Powell made the woman unloose her hold upon his arm by raking her hand with the knife, inflicting a long and dangerous wound. Powell then left the place. The woman reported the case to the police and in a short while Powell was under arrest. An effort will be made to prosecute him in the state courts. The officers say he has given them a great deal of trouble of late.

Lost His Money.

Conductor W. N. Johnson, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, reported to the police the loss of his pocketbook, containing $75, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Johnson has no idea how the money got out of his pocket. He is loath to believe that he was the victim of a pickpocket, but he has no other way to account for the loss of his money, except that it dropped from his pocket, which is impossible.

He Was a Minor.

Patrolmen Stroup and Phillips made a case against young Charles Moore for buying whisky yesterday. Charles is a minor, but when arrested he had a bottle of red eye in his possession. He had been imbibing its contents a little too freely. Very few cases of this kind come before Judge Calhoun, but when they do he never fails to impose a heavy fine. When the last case was before him Judge Calhoun announced that he would always impose the maximum penalty in such cases.

The Decision Today.

Judge Calhoun will today announce his decision as to whether the business conducted by B. W. Martin is a legitimate business or a bucketshop. The case was tried last Monday afternoon, but the recorder withheld his decision until today to allow himself time to look up the law thoroughly. He has given no intimation of the nature of the decision he will announce today. Considerable interest is felt in the outcome, both by people who are interested in the business and others, who are interested from legal and other standpoints.

How Is the Editor to Know When It Is Hot?

From The Cambridge Chronicle.

Somebody stole our thermometer a few days ago. He will discover that there is a temperature which is so high that that thermometer won't register it. Then what will he do when a fellow sufferer asks him: "Is this hot enough for you?"

HAWKES
CRYSTALIZED LENSES
TRADE MARK.

Buy None but the Genuine

Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes's spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years ago.

Altering—Store.
—Stock.
—Prices.

Last week's brilliant beginning of our great rebuilding sale emphasizes the importance of your coming at once. Our prices have been and will be low enough to draw out the money hoarded in old stockings and coffee pots as well as to draw on your bank accounts. Our sales last week were the greatest of any week of the season. With a grim determination to succeed in our purpose--a determination that knows no obstacle--respects no laws--we set about to close out our magnificent stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings, preparatory to

Rebuilding
Our Store.

The din of the Hammer and Saw will be Music to Bargain-Lovers—for it Causes These Alteration Prices.

The entire stock must be moved in the next twenty days. You will find Suits among this stock that well deserve the name of works of art. No tailor, no matter what you pay him, can make anything better. Imagine any color, any pattern, any style, and you will find it here---Sack Suits, Frock Suits, Worsteds, Cheviots---in short, everything desirable is represented in this matchless array of male attire.

Don't Buy
Clothing,
Furnishings,
or Hats
Till You See Our
Rebuilding Offerings.

EISEMAN BROS
15 and 17 Whitehall Street.

The only manufacturers of clothing in the South dealing direct with the consumer.
No Branch House in this City.

FOR BETTER LAWS.

Justice W. C. Davis Talks of Some Proposed Reforms

THAT WILL COME UP FOR CONSIDERATION

At the J. P. Convention This Week—A Review of the Justices' Courts. An Interesting Talk.

The convention of justices of the peace which assembles here tomorrow promises a great deal in the way of better laws. The justices are to meet for reform and with one unanimous voice they will point out those of the state laws that need change.

They have through long experience in the administration of the law reached a clear understanding of the changes needed. Here they have found a law that needs elimination from the code and here they find one that needs strengthening. In other words they are familiar with the needs and weaknesses of the laws as they stand.

Justice W. C. Davis, of Eatonton, Ga., has some very clear ideas upon the matters that will come before the convention. Mr. Davis is a gentleman of a high order of intelligence and has long experience as a justice. He comes from the good old county of Putnam, where for several years he has performed the duties of a justice.

He has studied his subject very carefully and what he says is well worth a hearing. He is in the city and will remain until the close of the convention. He is very sanguine as to the results to be accomplished by the convention.

Talking upon the business of the convention he said in a general way:

"One of the most important questions that will be brought before the state convention of justices of the peace to meet in this city on the 1st of August will be to ask for a change in the constitutional provision as interpreted by the supreme court for holding justice courts. Prior to the constitution of 1868 justices of the peace were required to hold their courts at fixed times and places. After the adoption of this constitution they were permitted to hold their courts at pleasure. All they had to do was to file their suits and give the defendant ten days notice, and at the expiration of ten days give judgment. Suits could be filed and judgment rendered every day except Sunday. They have always been required, however, to have fixed places for holding court.

The constitutional convention of 1877 changed this irregular method of grinding out justice by providing that justices of the peace shall hold their courts monthly at fixed times and places (code 5153). In order to carry out this provision of the constitution as well as that paragraph of the constitution requiring uniformity of jurisdiction practice in courts of the same grade the legislature enacted a law requiring justices of the peace and notaries public, who are ex-officio justices of the peace, to hold their respective courts monthly at fixed times and places." (Code 4130.)

To an ordinary mind it would seem that the intention of the framers of the constitution of 1877 was simply to do away with the practice of holding justice court at pleasure and establish a fixed time and place for holding them, but our supreme court, in interpreting the constitution and statutory law on this subject, says that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to require justices of the peace and commissioned notaries public to hold their courts at one and the same time and place.

I trust that this august tribunal will pardon a Georgia justice for entertaining a different opinion, especially as he, with his brethren, must bow to the inevitable until the supreme court reverses itself or until the people change the constitution. How absurd and impracticable is the law that the justice of the peace and the notary public in a given district must hold their courts at the same time and place; that Judge Orr and Judge Bloodworth, with five hundred cases on the docket every month in the great city of Atlanta must hold their courts at the same time and place; that Judge Landrum and Judge Manning must do likewise. It is impossible, absurd and ridiculous. They just can't do it, and they don't. Yet under the rulings of the supreme court, this must be done, or the judgments of one of the magistrates in each district, are unconstitutional, null and void.

I cannot help but harbor the suspicion that this law was not made by the constitutional convention of 1877 nor by the legislature.

A different construction may be put upon the constitutional and statutory law on this subject—a construction reasonable—practicable and in accord with business principles and common sense.

The framers of our constitution, it seems to me, furnish abundant evidence of having no intention of mixing and confusing the courts of the justices of the peace and the notories. In paragraph first, article 6, section 5128, we find the following language: "The judicial powers of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, courts of ordinary, justices of the peace, commissioned notories public, and such other courts as have been or may be established by law."

The paragraph separates the courts of justices and notaries public so clearly that one ought to be called justice courts and the other notaries public courts. hey are so designated in several sections in the code. After this constitutional distinction is made the words "and such other courts" is added.

The provision in the constitution which says justices of the peace "shall hold their courts monthly at fixed times and places, does not mention the notaries public, but section 4130 of the code, which was enacted to carry out this constitutional provision as well as the uniformity clause, provides that justices of the peace and notaries public who are ex-officio justices of the peace "shall hold their respective courts monthly at fixed times and places." This is easy, sensible and practicable. It shows that the intention of the law was that the justices shall hold their court at a fixed time and place, and that the commissioned notary public shall hold his court, also at a fixed time and place, but not that these two judicial officers must select one and the same time and place.

Why did the legislature use the words "their respective courts," why was the word "respective" so conspicuously amitted in the constitutional clause.

Simply because in the constitution justices of the peace alone were mentioned, but in the act of the legislature both justices of the peace and notaries public are mentioned and this word "respective" was the best word that could be found to designate these two officials and their respective courts.

If any one is of the opinion that the justice of the peace and the notary public of the same district under the present rulings of the supreme court can both hold legal courts except at the same time and place I refer him to the following authorities: 65 Ga., page 257; 67 Ga., page 482; 17 Ga., page 244; 75 Ga., page 881; 78 Ga., page 54, and 82 Ga., page 23. The first case went from a country district; the others from Savannah, Macon and Augusta. In the first case cited the supreme court expressed a doubt as to the correctness of its opinion, but since this first fatal step of building upon the sand, it has erected a superstructure which it seems wholly impossible to pull down.

The matter is of much more importance to the people than to the magistrates. A business man had rather have no judgment at all than a void judgment. Yet all over Georgia, where the justice of the peace and the notary public in a given district, do not hold their courts at a fixed time and place, the judgments of the one or the other are void. In our cities, where so many notes are made for less than $100, in order to get a quick judgment in a justice court, how many thousands of dollars must necessarily be involved. Let every magistrate in the state, who possibly can, attend the August convention, that such steps may be taken as may be necessary to repeal bad laws and establish instead thereof such as will protect the public interests."

LETTER LIST.

Ladies' List.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice unclaimed July 29, 1893. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Ladies' List.

A.—Mrs. S. A. Abbey; Mary Alexander, 161 Courtland avenue; Mrs. Nely Atkinson, 62 Crumbling street.

B.—Mrs. Alice Bradley; Mrs. Annie Barthen; Mrs. Ann Bines, 89 Tilton; Mrs. Emma Butler; Miss May Briggett.

C.—Miss Annie Childers, 330 Dougherty; Mrs. Eliza Couch, 26 Humphries; Miss L. L. Castle; Mrs. Murzure Chin, care Georgia Gardner, 127 Wheat; Miss Mollie Cota, 121 Pratt.

D.—Mrs. W. H. Davis; Mrs. E. J. Dorsey; Mrs. Olivia Dulin, care William Forsythe; Mrs. Ann Daniel, 150 Cell street.

E.—Helena Elias.

F.—Miss Annie Ferrell, 353 North avenue.

G.—Miss Mattie Griffith, 66 Hunter; Miss Mollie Glenn, 178 Smith.

H.—Mrs. Mariass Harris, 44 Elm street; Mattie Hares; Jennie Hutchison, 214 South Boulevard.

J.—Mrs. Celia Jones, 180 Glenn street; Mrs. Gussie Jones; Miss Mamie Jones, 7 Tolbert alley, Butler street; Mrs. Annie Johnson, 54 Courtland; Miss Alice O. Johnson; Miss Mattie Johnson, No. 90.

L.—Miss Clifford Lynes; Mrs. Bettie Louis, 140 Thomson; Miss Lela Legg, 105 Richardson; Miss Lizzie Louis, 113 Thurman; Miss Lula Lifford; Miss Mary Lamont, 2; Miss Rhoda A. Lambert.

M.—Miss Liza Morgan, 123 Houston; Miss Katie Moore, 25 Butler; Mrs. W. T. McDonald; Mrs. Violet McMitchell, 55 Wheat.

P.—Mrs. Tama Pain, 210 Washington; Mrs. H. C. Porter, 29 1-2 Peachtree; Mrs. W. A. Phillips.

R.—Miss Lula Radford, 320 Collins; Miss Della Rowland.

S.—Anna Smith; Miss Cune Smith, 52 Mangon; Mrs. Lois Smith; Mrs. L. J. Smith; Mrs. Martha Sprewell; Miss Stella Simmons.

T.—Mrs. Cary Tarver, 91 Peachtree; Miss A. H. Thompson; Mrs. Alice Turner, 26 Dora street; Mrs. Fannie Thornton, 18 Garnett.

W.—Mrs. B. L. Watson; Miss Della Wills; Mrs. H. A. Welch, 4 Bell street; Mrs. L. A. Williams, 18 Jones alley.

Gentlemen's List.

B.—Thomas M. Barwick, West Mitchell street; H. D. Booker, 29 Marietta; C. R. Bristol; F. S. Burns; W. M. Bracey.

C.—J. C. Cook, 31 Marietta; Jonce Cox; Watson Chapman, 119 Piedmont.

D.—B. Dearbeck; E. C. Dixon, 206 Marietta; George Dossen; J. M. Dent; Ike Doak; J. J. Dunphy; Wiley Daughten, 110 Foster.

E.—F. W. Ellis, 21 East Wall.

F.—Myron M. Fowler; W. F. Fambro, 162 Crue.

G.—Henry Green, 426 Central Railroad street; Pitt Green, Ivy street; Mackey H. Gibson; T. W. Gibbens.

H.—Asop Hill; H. O. Hurns; J. S. Hooper; Robert Hagar; William H. Hall.

J.—W. L. Jones; Walter Jennings, 751 Pulliam; Welton Jones, colored, 2; Charles Joyner.

K.—J. R. King, care Atlanta Elevator Company.

M.—Dr. L. M. Mann; Arthur Mahone, colored, 144 Ourston street; C. F. Morgan, 110 Plum; G. E. Moore; Cap Mims; Robert Mathews, 502 North avenue; George McKelner, 94 Decatur; Jammie McNiece; William McGhee, 40 DeSoto street; Worchy Moore, 29 Grave street.

N.—Alzie Newbury, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway.

P.—Mrs. A. J. Proctor, 29 McDaniel; John E. Parker; Oliver Parker, 25 Bradley street.

R.—George Roberson, 16 Whitehall; George Rudy, 181 Decatur; James P. Reid; Robert Raines.

S.—G. I. Smith; Henry Smith, colored; Aron Simmons, Elm street; Abram Speak; E. C. Shefton; H. P. Self, 748 Equitable, 2; J. T. Semers; M. H. Slack; Willie Sanders, 18 East Cain; Professor W. T. Sessoms, School of Shorthand.

T.—George Thomasson, Marietta street; Joe Taylor, 118 Marietta.

V.—S. M. Vickers, 70 1-2 Peters.

.—Benjamin Wilson; Marion Wilder.

Y.—Julius Young.

To insure prompt delivery have mail directed to street and number.

J. R. LEWIS, Postmaster.
E. F. BLODGETT, Superintendent.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 E. Cain Street.

Evening classes in Spanish are now being formed and on August 1st a new class in French will be started in which students will be prepared to enter conversation classes in September. A special feature is the instruction given in Spanish by a native Castillian teacher. This, without a doubt, is the best method to acquire in the shortest time, a practical knowledge of the language. A splendid opportunity is this for business people. B. Collonge, E. Wellhoff, directors.

PREPARE TO GO WEST.

Now is the Time to Get Ready for the Big Harvest Excursion by the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific.

Now is the time to prepare for the harvest excursion to Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Missouri by the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific via Birmingham. The tickets will be on sale August 2d and 3d, good thirty days, returning at one fare for the round trip. Through cars will be run. Choice of three routes, via Memphis, Shreveport or New Orleans. These tickets will be good on all trains both going and returning. The route via Birmingham is the only through car line to Memphis. Many hours saved on the road. For particulars write to or call on A. A. Vernoy and W. H. Tayloe, agents, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta.

july 25 8t

Through Train Service Via E. T., Va. and Ga. and Q. and C. Routes.

The Cincinnati limited leaves Atlanta via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia daily at 6:35 o'clock a. m.; arrives at Cincinati at 10:40 o'clock p. m. and Chicago at 7:35 o'clock a. m., through train to Cincinnati, with through sleepers to Chicago.

The Chicago limited leaves Atlanta at 2:10 o'clock p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:25 a. m. and Chicago at 4:30 o'clock p. m. Solid trains from Macon to Cincinnati with Pullman's finest cars attached. The only line running through sleepers between Georgia and Chicago via Cincinnati.

may30-tf

Cumberland Island Excursion.

On August 15th, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway will run a special excursion from Atlanta, Macon and intermediate points at $4.00 from Atlanta $3.00 from Macon, and $3.50 from intermediate points. Tickets good ten days.

Via Louisville to Chicago.

The only line for Louisville, or to Chicago via Louisville, leaving Atlanta in the afternoon, is via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia at 2:10, arriving at Louisville at 7:55 a. m., Chicago at 5:30 p. m. The double daily connection via Cincinnati, leaving Atlanta at 6:35 a. m. and 2:10 p. m. remains unchanged.

july 25-1w

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48 Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save $5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations, from $1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. R'y., 42 Wall street.

july28-1m

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

S For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

S TRADE S.S.S. MARK "For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. McLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

S Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HALL BROTHERS, Civil and Mining Engineers, 67 Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. july 2— 1y.

Ernest C. Kontz. Ben. J. Conyers.
KONTZ & CONYERS,
Attorneys at law,
Hook and Ladder Building, 6 1-2 S. Broad St.

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 39 1-2 Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

ATLANTA, GA.
LeSUEUR & RUNGE,
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Estimates furnished for plain painting and housepainting.

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Attorneys at law, 14 1-2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. T. DOWNING,
ARCHITECT,
Equitable Building.
Rooms 702, 704, 706.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA.
Special attention to railroad damages, corporation cases and collections for non-residents. mar 15—6m

HOTELS.

THE NEW

Hotel Regent,

Clinton Ave. near Greene
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Opened July 15th.

The Regent is one of the most perfectly appointed hotels in America and contains every known improvement.

It fronts on the most beautiful avenue in Brooklyn, and affords an unsurpassed view of the two great cities, the harbor and rivers. The Brooklyn bridge can be reached in ten minutes, and the New York City hall in six more. The Long Island and Manhattan Beach railroad depots are within a few minutes' walk.

Rooms or apartments can be engaged in advance, and carriages will meet guests at any of the depots upon due application. Address,

HOTEL REGENT,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
july 22-1m e o d

The Hotel Tybee

On the famous Tybee Beach, having been under its new management thoroughly renovated and improved, is now

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

The cuisine will be first-class, an unlimited supply of fish, shrimps and crabs being a special feature.

Excellent opportunity for fishing, boating and surf bathing.

Cobb's well-known orchestra has been engaged for the season.

Rates—Day, $2.50 and $3; week, $12.50 and $15; breakfast or supper, 50c.; dinner, 75c.

Reduced rates with round trip ticket given coupon for week's board, on application to agent Central railroad.

BOHAN, COWAN & DERBY.
july4 1m

The Alaska Refrigerator

Is No Doubtful Experiment.

It has stood the test of years and becomes more popular every season. Thousands now in daily use prove the truth of our claims, that the "ALASKA" is the best refrigerator in the world.

They are perfect in principle and construction.

Economical in the use of Ice. Satisfactory in all Results.

The air in the provision chamber is

ALWAYS COLD.

Absolutely Pure and "Dry as a Bone."

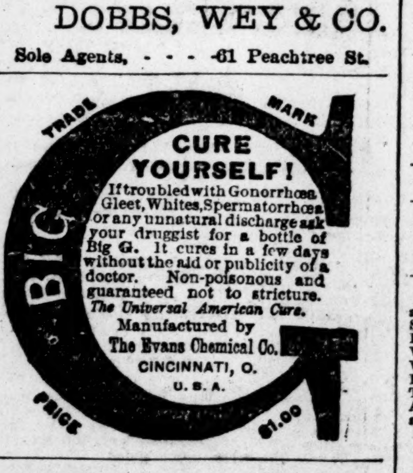
"ALASKAS" are stronger and more durable than other makes.

They "will not fall to pieces" after the first season's use.

There are more "Alaskas" in Georgia today than all other refrigerators combined and every single one pleases the owner. This is the record! Come and see!

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

Sole Agents, - - - 61 Peachtree St.



CURE YOURSELF! If troubled with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhœa or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY.

Legal Guaranty. All stages. Bone Rheumatism, Ulcers and Mucous Patches cured in 20 to 90 days. Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can be no failure. Patients cured 20 years ago yet well. Refer to Bradstreet and to patients cured. Everything sent sealed. Write for particulars and proofs free. You will never regret it. GUARANTEE REMEDY CO., Suites 51 and 52 Dexter Bldg., 84 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

WEAK MEN FREE CURE

I will send FREE (sealed) by mail the recipe of a sure, safe, simple remedy for Self Cure, to enlarge small weak organs, cures Lost Manhood, Emissions and Varicocele in Two Weeks. A sure cure for impotency, nervousness or any weakness in old or young men. No humbug, nor deception. All letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose stamp. Economical, J. D. House, Box 2, Albion, Mich.

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No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
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OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The United States Mutual Accident Association.
320, 322 and 324 Broadway, New York City.
CHARLES B. PEET, President.
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Offer to the public Accident Insurance at reasonable rates.
JAMES T. PRINCE, State Agent
For Georgia and South Carolina,
409 Equitable Building, ATLANTA, GA.
Liberal contracts made with live agents.
july 13—1m fin pg

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated.
13 East Alabama Street.
july 16-1y fin col

Who Said Money is Tight?
NEW AMERICAN PAWN SHOP IN TOWN
Money loaned on anything of value; all transactions strictly confidential.
NEW YORK LOAN OFFICE,
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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Washington	7 30 am	To Charleston	6 30 am
From Elberton	8 30 am	To Elberton	3 55 pm
From Charleston	6 45 pm	To Washington	5 05 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Savannah	7 40 am	To Savannah	8 00 am
From Macon	11 20 am	To Savannah	1 30 pm
From Savannah	1 45 pm	To Macon	3 10 pm
From Savannah	8 05 pm	To Savannah	6 55 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Marietta	*7 50 am	To Nashville	8 00 am
From Rome	*10 12 am	To Chattanooga	2 15 pm
From Nashville	7 45 am	To Rome	*4 00 pm
From Chattanooga	1 00 pm	To Marietta	*5 30 pm
From Nashville	6 25 pm	To Nashville	8 20 pm
From Chicago	5 00 pm	To Chicago	10 00 am

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Palmetto	7 30 am	To Selma	*7 45 am
From Montg'm'y	*7 50 am	To Manchester	9 00 am
From Man'h'ster	*10 20 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
From Montg'm'y	*11 30 am	To Manchester	3 00 pm
From Palmetto	2 10 pm	To Montgomery	*4 10 pm
From Selma	*4 50 pm	To Palmetto	*5 40 pm
From Man'h'ster	*5 00 pm	To Montgomery	*8 45 pm
From Man'h'ster	‡2 10 pm	To Manchester	‡12 55 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Augusta	*6 30 am	To Augusta	*8 00 am
From Covington	7 00 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	12 10 pm
From Augusta	*1 00 pm	To Augusta	*2 45 pm
From Clarkston	1 55 pm	To Clarkston	3 15 pm
From Clarkston	4 35 pm	To Covington	6 20 pm
From Augusta	*5 45 pm	To Augusta	*10 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Wash'gton	4 55 am	To Washington	8 50 am
From Cornelia except Sunday	8 15 am	To Washington	12 00 am
From Cornelia, Sunday only	9 50 am	To Cornelia except Sunday	*5 00 pm
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia, Sunday only	2 50 pm
From Washington	8 50 pm	To Washington	7 00 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Birmingham	8 20 am	To Birmingham	5 10 am
From Greenville	11 40 am	To Greenville	4 10 pm
From Tallapoosa	5 25 pm	To Tallapoosa	6 00 pm

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Jacks'ville	6 25 am	To Brunswick	12 20 am
From Macon	1 55 pm	To Chicago	6 35 am
From Chicago	2 00 pm	To Macon	7 50 am
From Jacks'ville	5 15 pm	To Chicago	2 10 pm
From Chicago	7 20 pm	To Chattanooga	5 25 pm
From Chattan'ga	11 50 pm	To Jacksonville	7 40 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Ft. Valley	11 00 am	To Fort Valley	3 00 pm

*Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. All others daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 2, 1893.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 134. Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	No. 127. Daily.	No. 41. Daily
6 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar U. Depot, City T'e.	7 30 am	6 45 pm
10 05 am	8 13 pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	6 16 am	5 08 pm
11 13 am	9 11 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	5 22 am	4 08 pm
12 15 pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 27 am	3 09 pm
12 46 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	2 41 pm
1 10 pm	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	3 17 am	1 45 pm
3 32 pm	12 23 am	Ar....Chester....Lv	2 07 am	11 45 am
5 00 pm	1 56 am	Ar....Monroe....Lv	12 50 am	10 15 am
......	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh...Lv	8 30 pm	......
......	7 39 am	Ar...Henders'n.Lv	6 53 pm	......
......	9 00 am	Ar...Weldon...Lv	5 35 pm	......
......	11 03 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	......
......	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	2 38 pm	......
......	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	10 57 am	......
......	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	......
......	7 49 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	7 20 am	......
......	10 35 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	......
......	5 00 am	Ar..Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	......
......	9 00 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	5 00 pm	......
2 00 pm	......	Lv... Clinton Ar	......	1 30 pm
2 42 pm	......	Ar Newberry Lv	......	12 43 pm
2 57 pm	......	Ar Prosperity Lv	......	12 29 pm
4 10 pm	......	Ar Columbia Lv	......	11 15 am
5 45 pm	......	Ar... Sumter Lv	......	9 35 am
8 45 pm	......	ArCharleston Lv	......	7 15 am
†7 53 pm		Ar Darlin ton Lv	......	†7 00 am
......	9 25 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	......
......	11 35 am	Ar Portsm'th Ar	3 11 pm	......
......	11 45 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	......
......	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 30 pm	......
......	10 47 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	......
......	1 20 pm	Ar New York Lv	†2 10 pm	......
......	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	9 10 am	......
......	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 15 pm	......
......	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	......
......	6 00 pm	Lv Pm'th (w) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	......

No. 43 Daily.	Elberton Accommodation.	No. 45. Daily.
3 55 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar	8 30 am
6 25 pm	Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv	8 03 am
7 02 pm	Ar Jug Tavern Lv	7 24 am
7 46 pm	Ar Athens Lv	6 32 am
8 55 pm	Ar Elberton Lv	6 00 am

†Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 117 run solid with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York. Parlor car Weldon and Portsmouth; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 carry through coaches between Atlanta and Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at R. D. Mann's ticket office, No. 4 Kimball House.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager.
JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 4 Kimball House.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

The Direct World's Fair Line.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

13 East Alabama Street.

I have Choice Lots for sale in most desirable parts of the city. Offices to rent on ground floor of 13 East Alabama street; the nicest and most desirable in Atlanta; possession August 1st. Call and inspect.

Loans negotiated on approved bond and stock collaterals.

july16 d1y

Sam'l W. Goode. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK,

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

HOMES CAN BE BOUGHT on installments now with easy payments and at a low price. Rent-paying people should remember this now and begin to save their wages and rent too. We can sell you a great variety of vacant lots and homes on exceedingly liberal payments.

Fitzgerald street, near Decatur, between that street and Edgewood avenue, 3-room cottage with hall and verandas, lot high and choice. $1,200 on installments.

Marietta street, 51 feet front back to W. and A. railroad about 105 feet, near Southern Agriculture works, at $125 per front foot on time payments.

2 Bell street cottages, back of Adamson's store, between Decatur and Gilmer streets, one 3-room, one 4-room, both renting for $27 per month. Price for both $2,700 or $1,200 and $1,500 separately.

Decatur street drug store, corner Decatur and Daniel streets, lot 20x75 feet with store 20x40 feet; rents at $20. $2,500.

Moore street, between Hunter and Georgia railroad, a neat 4-room cottage on lot 50x100 feet. $2,000. Will exchange for suburban property, improved.

West End lot, 100x250 feet, a perfect beauty, on Ashby, between Park avenue and Oak street. $4,000 on very easy terms.

Currier street, 7-room house, all late conveniences, servant's house, stable, lot 50x200 feet, with 115-foot L. $6,250, on easy terms, between Courtland and Piedmont, half block from electric line and from Currier street school; first-class neighborhood.

West End, new 5-room cottage, South Lawton street, lot 50x180 feet to alley; now rented at $25 per month to exchange for a small farm within ten miles of Atlanta.

Lyon avenue, near Hilliard street car line, lot 25x110 feet to alley; new 3-room cottage, renting at $10 per month; must be sold at once, owner going to leave city. $1,300, easy terms.

The pretty, new, well-built oil-finished Edgewood cottage on lot 52x150 feet to 20-foot alley; must be sold at once. Price $1,500; payable $300 cash and $20 monthly; but must sell. Submit your offers.

Beautiful north side lot 50x180 feet, $1,100.

Piedmont avenue lots, east fronts, high, level, shaded. $80 per front foot. Easy terms.

$500 for new 3-room cottage on lot 25x100 feet renting at $60 a year; pays 12 per cent.

Store property on Decatur and Marietta streets.

West End, new 3-room cottage; neat and nice, lot 50x150 feet. $1,500, on installments.

Place your property with us for sale or exchange. No expense to you unless we succeed. See us before you buy real estate.

GOODE & BECK,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

S. B. TURMAN,

Successor to Welch & Turman.

OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT.

On ground floor, telephone, gas, janitor, etc., cheap and central.

FOR SALE—Acreage in Hapeville, close to depot, car fare same as street cars, 10 acres for $1,000, just off of railroad: two acres for $800. Very choice.

WASHINTON ST.—Lot 100x200 feet to alley, $3,500; a sacrifice. Come and see it.

Remember that I am still in the real estate business.

S. B. TURMAN,
'Phone 164, 8 Kimball House, Wall St.

Ansley Bros.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

$2,000—East Fair street, in one mile of carshed, a nice, pretty 4-room cottage and nice lot. Paved street and electric line. One of the very best bargains on the market.

$2,000—Washington Heights, a large, beautiful lot and the cheapest one that can be bought out there.

West Peachtree—A lovely lot 75x200, with beautiful shade. Will be sold at a special bargain if taken in the next two weeks. Near North Avenue and one of the prettiest lots in Atlanta.

$2,500—Piedmont avenue, beautiful shaded lot, 50x197, east front, easy terms.

$1,400—For a beautiful lot 50x150 in nice neighborhood, on first-class street, North side, and very near electric line—a snap.

$3,750—For a splendid two-story 9-room house, with gas and water, and very pretty lot. On first-class street, near electric line and in one mile of car shed. Gilt-edged bargain.

WANTED.

$10,000 in coll, spot cash is just the amount we have in waiting for a real first-class bargain in good, rent-paying property near in. Now is your chance, and if you have something of the kind that is really a bargain list it with us right away and we can sell it. We mean business.

DECATUR.

Now, while things are quiet and money is scarce is the time to buy you a nice suburban home. We can suit you in anything you want at Decatur. Office 12 East Alabama street. Phone 363.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Isaac Liebman

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agent,

No. 28 Peachtree St.

1,650 BUYS 685 feet front and run back 215 feet on Beacher street; will thirteen lots that will sell easily for per lot. To be taken quick.

950 buys a 3-room house, lot 50x12 Hogue street.

$2,400 buys property renting for $2 month, on corner lot on Davis street.

$1,800 buys 4-room house, lot 50x1 East Cain street, near Piedmont avenue

$2,650 buys 4-room house and kitchen, 50x135; fine well, house nicely papered; Ashby street, West End; elegant neighborhood; $300 cash, balance $25 per month.

$2,250 buys nice 6-room house, lot on Cherry street; $300 cash, balance mont A chance to get a home.

Pretty lot on Linden avenue, cheap. 100x160 to alley, corner of Atlanta Madison avenues, fronting Grant park;

$5,600 buys 55 feet front on Edgewood avenue, running back to Chamberlin str with three houses; one-half cash, balance years.

$700 buys 45x102 on Rice street, near street; lies well.

$900 each buys three beautiful lots, on Pearl street; cheap.

$6,500 buys 269 feet front on Juniper str on corner; lies well.

$2,000 buys three acres near Ponce de Le springs, fronting R. and D. railroad.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree street.

G. McD. NATHAN,
Real Estate, 18 Wall Street, Kimball H

Have choice property in Nicholasville, Ky., and Troy, Ohio, to exchange for Atlanta property.

$3,150—Ideal country home or 85 acres sight of Griffin, Ga., commodious residence and good quarters and barns; pure water rich soil, and good air; large orchard, ples, peaches, grapes, plums, figs, etc., mile front on C. R. R. Easy terms.

$3,250—Buys a gem of a house, new North Atlanta, 50 foot lot, high and close to car line. Easy terms.

$5,500—Buys one of the few choice lots on Peachtree street, paved street, gas, ter, electric cars, east front.

$3,750—Buys one of those elegant mod Baltimore block houses. Nine rooms basement, Baltimore heaters, gas, sewer, paved street, electric cars, $4,500.

All classes of property sold and exchan Lists constantly added to.

G. M'D. NATHAN

GEORGE WARE,
No. 2 South Broad Street.

$1,100—GOOD 4-r. brick house, close in, enough for another house; very chea

$1,250 PER ACRE—For two acres near tol avenue; lies well.

$2,700—100x150, Capitol avenue, 4 new houses.

$1,000—Cheapest lot in the city, 50x16 gian block, sidewalk and electric car

$750—West End, 72x225, beautiful lot.

$5 PER FRONT FOOT—Pryor street, railroad.

$1,600—3 brand new 4-r houses, nicely pape in white settlement, near public school

$350—Buys beautiful grove lot in good locality easy payments.

$750—Grant street lots, very cheap.

$2,300—6-r. house, 52x106, near Technological school; easy terms.

$2,500—5-r., Johnson avenue, 50x150.

$2,100—4-r., Nelson street, gas and water.

$1,200—100x300, Logan avenue, beautiful shaded.

$900—3-r., Woodward avenue, 40x90.

$1,000 PER ACRE—On Ponce de Leon nue, as pretty as a picture and cheap.

$850—50 acres of land seven and one-h miles from union depot, cheaper the cheapest. I will sell you a lot build you a house to suit you very che Come and see me about it.

GEORGE WARE

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

RAILROAD front opposite the East Tennessee freight depot. We are instructed to the Lowe Cracker Bakery property, on Central railroad and running back alley with large L. This is one of the valuable railroad fronts. Can be had at low figures. For full particulars call at our office. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE are instructed to sell some of the stock in real estate companies that is worth from $2.25 to $3.00 on face value for than cost. This so owner can meet his in bank. This is the very best thing know of. No risk; perfect security. No sessments; same as though you bought $300 lot for $100 that you was sure would vance to $500. Without question this is best sure investment we have ever offered Shares of $100 each. Come and see our Scott. W. M. Scott & Co.

SPRING STREET—Baltimore house. are instructed to sell one of those pretty 7-room houses on Spring street for Brick, slate roof, two story, gas, electric bells, beautifully papered and every thing in order. $500 cash, balance easy. Come and see us early. W. M. Scott & Co.

WHO WANTS a gilt edge small investment Six lots on Fortress avenue worth $350 at $215 each. Houses can be built on them they will pay 20 per cent. Any number of tenants who work at the car works have to come to town because they can't a house in that neighborhood. W. M. Scott & Co.

ASHBY STREET—West End, new cottage, lot 58x275, gas and electric bells This is a rare bargain. Only $3,250. 200 feet from Gordon street. W. M. Scott & Co.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR

G. W. ADAIR,

NO. 14 WALL ST., KIMBALL HOUSE

STORES FOR RENT.

3 Peters	$ 25
9 Peters	30
11 Peters	20
16 East Hunter	40
38 South Pryor	40
30 South Pryor	40
32 South Pryor	35
227 Marietta	20
35 West Mitchell	100
39 West Mitchell	60
41 West Mitchell	60
43 West Mitchell	60
181 Decatur	40
140 Marietta	35
108 South Forsyth	25
130 Whitehall	100
110 South Forsyth	30
34 1-2 South Pryor	20
31 South Pryor	125
49 East Alabama (and second floor)	150
134 Marietta	25
128 Whitehall	100
100 West Mitchell (20x30)	15
214 Marietta	40
974 Marietta	10 00

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall Street.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier.
JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.
JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harralson, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, James W. English, George W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edw. C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Beermann.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, } Vice-Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, $160,000. Charter Liability, $320,000.

Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent, if left six months. 1y

L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, $2,000,000.00. - - - - - - - - Assets January 1, 1893, $1,025,[illegible]

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment.
We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

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CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Was the Subject on Which Dr. Talmage Talked to His Congregation.

JEPHTHA AND HIS SOLEMN VOW.

There Are Thousands of Fathers Killing Their Children in These Times, but Not with the Knife.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30.—Rev. Dr. Talbage, who is now on his vacation tour in the west, has chosen for a topic for this morning, "Children's Rights," the text being: Judges xi, 36, "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth."

Jephthah was a free booter. Early turned out from a home where he ought to have been cared for, he consorted with rough men and went forth to earn his living as best he could. In those times it was considered right for a man to go out on independent military expeditions. Jephthah was a good man according to the light of has dark age, but through a wandering and predatory life he became reckless and precipitate. The grace of God changes a man's heart, but never reverses his natural temperament.

The Israelites wanted the Ammonites driven out of their country, so they sent a delegation to Jephthah, asking him to become commander-in-chief of all the forces. He might have said: "You drove me out when you had no use for me and now you are in trouble you want me back," but he did not say that. He takes command of the army, sends messengers to the Ammonites to tell them to vacate the country, and, getting no favorable response, marshals his troops for battle.

Before going out to the war, Jephthah makes a very solemn vow, that if the Lord will give him the victory, then, on his return home, whatsoever first comes out of his doorway he will offer in sacrifice as a burnt-offering. The battle opens. It was no skirmishing on the edges of danger, no unlimbering of batteries two miles away, but the hurling of men on the point of swords and spears until the ground could no more drink the blood, and the horses reared to leap over the pile of the bodies of the slain. In those old times opposing forces would fight until their swords were broken and then each one would throttle his man until they both fell teeth to teeth, grip to grip, death-stare to death-stare, until the plain was one tumbled mass of corpses from which the last trace of manhood had been dashed out.

Jephthah wins the day. Twenty cities lay captured at his feet. Sound the victory all through the mountains of Gilead. Let the trumpeters call up the survivors. Homeward to your wives and children. Homeward with your glittering treasures. Homeward to have the applause of an admiring nation. Build triumphal arches. Swing out flags all over Mizpeh. Open all your doors to receive the captured treasures. Through every hall spread the banquet. Pile up the viands. Fill high the tankards. The nation is redeemed, the invaders are routed and the national honor is vindicated.

Huzza for Jephthah, the conqueror! Jephthah, seated on a prancing steed, advances amid acclaiming multitudes, but his eye is not on the excited populace. Remembering that he had made a solemn vow that, returning from victorious battle, whatsoever first came out of the doorway of his home, that should be sacrificed as a burnt-offering, he has his anxious look upon the door. I wonder what spotless lamb, what brace of doves will be thrown upon the fires of the burnt-offering. Oh horrors! Paleness of death glanches his cheek. Despair seizes his heart. His daughter, his only child, rushes out the doorway to throw herself in her father's arms and shower upon him more kisses than there were wounds on his breast or dents on his shield. All the triumphal splendor vanishes. Holding back this child from his heaving breast and pushing the locks back from the fair brow and looking into the eyes of inextinguishable affection which choked utterance he says: "Would God I lay stark on the bloody plain. My daughter, my only child, joy of my home, life of my life, thou art the sacrifice!"

The whole matter was explained to her. This was no whining, hollow-hearted girl into whose eyes the father looked. All the glory of sword and shield vanished in the presence of the valor of that girl. There may have been a tremor of the lip as a rose leaf trembles in the sough or the south wind; there may have been the starting of a tear like a raindorp shook from the anther of a water lily, but with a self-sacrifice that man may not reach and only woman's heart can compass, she surrenders herself to fire and to death. She cries out in the words of my text, "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do unto me whatsoever hast proceeded from thy mouth."

She bows to the knife, and the blood, which so often at the father's voice had rushed to the crimson cheek, smokes in the fires of the burnt offering. No one can tell us her name. There is no need that we know her name. The garlands that Mizpeh twisted for Jephthah the warrior had gone into the dust; but all ages are twisting this girl's chaplet. It is well that her name comes not to us, for no one can wear it. They may take the name of Deborah, or Abigail, or Miriam, but no one in all the ages can have the title of this daughter of sacrifice.

Of course the offering was not pleasing to the Lord; but before you hurl your denunciations at Jepthah's cruelty, remember that in olden times, when vows were made, men thought they must execute them, perform them, whether they were wicked or good. There were two wrong things about Jephthah's vow. First, he ought never to have made it. Next, having made it, it were better broken than kept. But do not take on pretentious airs and say, "I could not have done as Jepththah did." If today you were standing on the banks of the Ganges and you had been born in India, you might have been throwing your children to the crocodiles. It is not because we are naturally any better, but because we have more gospel light.

Now, I make very practical use of this question when I tell you that the sacrifice of Jepththah's daughter was a type of the physical, mental and spiritual sacrifice of 10,000 children in this day. There are parents all unwittingly bringing to bear upon their children a class of influences which will as certainly ruin them as knife and torch destroyed Jephthah's daughter. While I speak, the whole nation, without emotion and without shame looks upon the stupendous sacrifice.

In the first place, I remark that much of the system of education in our day is a system of sacrifice. When children spend six or seven hours a day in school, and then must spend two or three hours in preparation for school the next day, will you tell me how much time they will have for sunshine and fresh air, and the obtaining of that exuberance which is necessary for the duties of coming life?

No one can feel more thankful than I do for the advancement of common school education. The printing of books, appropriate for schools, the multiplication of philosophical apparatus, the establishment of normal schools, which provide for our children teachers of largest caliber, are themes on which every philanthropist ought to be congratulated. But this herding of great multitudes of children in ill-ventilated schoolrooms, and poorly equipped halls of instruction is making many of the places of knowledge in this country a huge holocaust.

Politics in many of the cities gets into educational affairs, and while the two political parties are scrabbling for the honors, Jephthah's daughter perishes. It is so much so that there are many schools in the country today which are preparing tens of thousands of invalid men and women for the future; so that, in many places, by the time the child's education is finished the child is finished! In many places, in many cities of the country, there are large appropriations for everything else, and cheerful appropriations; but as soon as the appropriation is to be made for the educational or moral interest of the city, we are struck through with an economy that is well nigh the death of us.

In connection with this I mention what I might call the cramming system of the common schools and many of the academies; children of delicate brain compelled to tasks that might appal a mature intellect; children going down to school with a strap of books as high as themselves. The fact is, in some of the cities parents do not allow their children to graduate, for the simple reason, they say, "We cannot afford to allow our children's health to be destroyed in order that they may gather the honors of an institution." Tens of thousands of children educated into imbecility; so, connected with many such literary establishments there ought to be asylums for the wrecked. It is push, and crowd, and cram, and stuff, and jam, until the child's intellect is bewildered, and the memory is wrecked, and the health is gone. There are children turned out from the schools who once were full of romping and laughter, and had cheeks crimson with health, who are now turned out in the afternoon pale-faced, irritated, asthmatic, old before their time. It is one of the saddest sights on earth an old-mannish boy, or an old-womanish girl.

Girls ten years of age studying algebra! Boys twelve years of age racking their brain over trigonometry! Children unacquainted with their mother tongue crying over their Latin, French, and German lessons! All the vivacity of their nature beaten out of them by the heavy beetle of a Greek lexicon! And you doctor them for this, and you give them a little medicine for that, and you wonder what is the matter with them. I will tell you what is the matter with them. They are finishing their education!

In my parish in Philadelphia a little child was so pushed at school that she was thrown into a fever, and in her dying delirium, all night long, she was trying to recite the multiplication table. In my boyhood I remember that in our class at school there was one lad who knew more than all of us put together. If we were fast in our arithmetic, he extricated us. When we stood up for the spelling class, he was almost always the head of the class. Visitors came to his father's house, and he was almost always brought in as a prodigy. At eighteen years of age he was an idiot. He lived ten years an idiot, and died an idiot, not knowing his right hand from his left, or day from night. The parents and the teachers made him an idiot.

You may flatter your pride by forcing your children to know more than any other children, but you are making a sacrifice of that child, if by the additions to its intelligence you are making a subtraction from its future. The child will go away from such maltreatment with no exuberance to fight the battle of life. Such children may get along very well while you take care of them, but when you are old or dead, alas! for them, if, through the wrong system of education which you adopted, they have no swarthiness or force of character to take care of themselves. Be careful how you make the child's head ache or its heart flutter. I hear a great deal about black men's rights, and women's rights. Would God that somebody would rise to plead children's rights. The Carthaginians used to sacrifice their children by putting them into the arms of an idol which thrust forth its hand. The child was put into the arms of the idol, and no sooner touched the arms than it dropped into the fire. But it was the art of the mother to keep the children smiling and laughing until the moment they died. There may be a fascination and a hilarity about the styles of education of which I am speaking; but it is only laughter at the moment of sacrifice. Would God there were only one Jephthah's daughter.

Again, there are many parents who are sacrificing their children with wrong systems of discipline—too great rigor or too great leniency. There are children in families who rule the household. They come to the authority. The high chair in which the infant sits is the throne, and the rattle is the scepter, and the other children make up the parliament where father and mother have no vote! Such children come to be miscreants.

There is no chance in this world for a child that has never learned to mind. Such people become the botheration of the church of God and the pest of the world. Children that do not learn to obey human authority are unwilling to learn to obey divine authority. Children will not respect parents whose authority they do not respect. Who are these young men that swagger through the street, with their thumbs in their vest, talking about their father as "the old man," "the governor," "the squire," "the old chap," or their mother as "the old woman?" They are those who in youth, in childhood never learned to respect authority. Eli having heard that his sons had died in their wickedness, fell over backward and broke his neck, and died. Well he might. What is life to a father whose sons are debauched? The dust of the valley is pleasant to his taste, and the driving rains that drip through the roof of the sepulcher are sweeter than the wines of Helbon.

There must be harmony between the father's government and the mother's government. The father will be tempted to too great rigor. The mother will be tempted to too great leniency. Her tenderness will overcome her. Her voice is a little softer, her hand seems better fit to pull out a thorn and soothe a pang. Children wanting anything from the mother, cry for it. They hope to dissolve her will with tears. But the mother must not interfere, must not coax off, must not beg for the child when the hour comes for the assertion of parental supremacy and the subjugation of a child's temper. There comes in the history of every child an hour when it is tested whether the parents shall rule or the child shall rule. That is the crucial hour. If the child triumphs in that hour, then he will some day make you crouch. It is a horrible scene. I have witnessed it; a mother come to old age, shivering with terror in the presence of a son who cursed her gray hairs, and mocked her wrinkled face, and begrudged her the crust she munched with her toothless gums!

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child!

But, on the other hand, too great rigor must be avoided. It is a sad thing when domestic government becomes cold military despotism. Trappers on the prairie fight fire with fire, but you cannot successfully fight your child's bad temper with your own bad temper. We must not be too minute in our inspection. We cannot expect our children to be perfect. We must not see everything. Since we have two or three faults of our own, we ought not to be too rough when we discover that our children have as many. If tradition be true, when we were children we were not all little Samuels and our parents were not fearful lest they could not raise us because of our premature goodness.

You cannot scold or pound your children into nobility of character. The bloom of a child's heart can never be seen under a cold drizzle. Above all, avoid fretting and scolding in the household. Better than ten years of fretting at your children is one good, round, old-fashioned application of the slipper. That minister of the gospel of whom we read in the newspapers that he whipped his child to death because he would not say his prayers, will never come to canonization. The arithmetics cannot calculate how many thousands of children have been ruined forever, either through too great rigor or too great leniency. The heavens and the earth are filled with the groans of the sacrificed. In this important matter, seek divine direction, O father, O, mother. Some one asked the mother of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield if she was not proud to have three such eminent sons and all of them so good. "No," she said, "it is nothing to be proud of, but something for which to be very grateful."

Again; there are many who are sacrificing their children to a spirit of worldliness. Some one asked a mother whose children had turned out very well, what was the secret by which she prepared them for usefulness and for the Christian life, and she said, "This was the secret: When, in the morning, I washed my children, I prayed that they might be washed in the fountain of a Savior's mercy. When I put on their garments, I prayed that they might be arrayed in the robe of a Savior's righteousness. When I gave them food, I prayed that they might be fed with manna from heaven. When I started them on the road to school; I prayed that their path might be as the shining light, brighter and brighter to the perfect day. When I put them to sleep, I prayed that they might be enfolded in the Savior's arms." "Oh," you say, "that was very old-fashioned." It was quite old-fashioned. But do you suppose that a child under such nurture as that ever turned out bad?

In our day most boys start out with no idea higher than the all-encompassing dollar. They start in an age which boasts it can scratch the Lord's Prayer on a tenpent piece, and the Ten Commandments on a ten-cent piece. Children are taught to reduce morals and religion, time and eternity, to vulgar fractions. It seems to be their chief attainment that ten cents make a dime, and ten dimes make a dollar. How to get money is only equaled by the other art, how to keep it. Tell me, ye who know, what chance there is for those who start out in life with such perverted sentiments? The money marked resounds again and again with the downfall of such people. If I had a drop of blood on the tip of a pen, I would tell you by what awful tragedy many of the youth of this country are ruined.

Further on, thousands and tens of thousands of the daughters of America are sacrificed to worldliness. They are taught to be in sympathy with all the artificialties of society. They are inducted into all the hollowness of what is called fashionable life. They are taught to believe that history is dry, but that fifty-cent stories of adventurous love are delicious. With capacity that might have rivalled a Florence Nightingale in heavenly ministries, or made the father's house glad with filial and sisterly demeanor, their life is a waste, their beauty a curse, their eternity a demolition.

In the siege of Charleston during the civil war, a lieutenant of the army stood on the floor beside the daughter of the ex-governor of the state of South Carolina. They were taking the vows of marriage. A boomshell struck the roof, dropped into the group, and nine were wounded and slain; among the wounded to death, the bride. While the bridegroom knelt on the carpet trying to stanch the wounds, the bride demanded that the ceremony be completed, that she might take the vows before her departure; and when the minister said, "Wilt thou be faithful unto death?" with her dying lips she said, "I will," and in two hours she had departed. That was the accidental slaughter and the sacrifice of the body; but at thousands of marriage altars there are daughters slain for time and slain for eternity. It is not a marriage; it is a massacre.

Affianced to some one who is only waiting till his father dies so he can get the property; then a little while they swing around in the circles—brilliant circles; then the property is gone, and, having no power to earn a livelihood, the twain sink into some corner of society, the husband an idler and a sot, the wife a drudge, a slave and a sacrifice. Ah! spare your denunciations from Jephthah's head and expend them all on this wholesale modern martyrdom.

I lift up my voice today against the sacrifice of children. I look out of my window on a Sabbath and I see a group of children, unwashed, uncombed, unchristianized. Who cares for them? Who prays for them? Who utters to them one kind word?

When the city missionary, passing along the park in New York, saw a ragged lad and heard him swearing he said to him: "My son, stop swearing! You ought to go to the house of God today. You ought to be good. You ought to be a Christian." The lad looked in his face and said: "Ah! it is easy for you to talk, well clothed as you are and well fed, but we chaps hain't got no chance." Who lifts them to the altar for baptism? Who goes forth to snatch them up from crime and death and woe? Who today will go forth and bring them into schools and churches? No! Heap them up, great piles of rags and wretchedness and filth. Put underneath them the fires of sacrifice, stir up the blaze, put on more faggots and while we sit in the churches with folded arms and indifferent, crime, disease and death will go on with the agonizing sacrifice.

During the early French revolution at Bouges there was a company of boys who used to train every day as young soldiers and they carried a flag and they had on the flag this inscription: "Tremble, tyrants, tremble; we are growing up." Mightily suggestive! This generation is passing off and a mightier generation is coming on. Will they be the foes of tyranny, the foes of sin and the foes of death, or will they be the foes of God? They are coming up!

I congratulate all parents who are doing their best to keep their children away from the altar of sacrifice. Your prayers are going to be answered. Your children may wander away from God, but they will come back again. A voice comes from the throne today encouraging you: "I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee." And though when you lay your head in death there may be some wanderer of the family far away from God and you may be twenty years in heaven before salvation shall come to his heart, he will be brought into the kingdom and before the throne of God you will rejoice that you were faithful. Come at last, although so long postponed his coming. Come at last!

I congratulate all those who are toiling for the outcast and the wandering. Your work will soon be over, but the influence you are setting in motion will never stop. Long after you have been garnered for the skies your prayers, your teachings and your Chrisian influence will go on and help to people heaven with bright inhabitants.

Which would you rather see? Which scene would you rather mingle in in the last great day, being able to say: "I added house to house and land to land and manufactory to manufactory; I owned half the city. Whatever my eye saw I had, whatever I wanted I got;" or on that day to have Christ look you full in the face and say: "Iwas hungry and ye fed me; I was naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and in prison and ye visited me; inasmuch as ye did it to the least of my brethren, ye did it to me?"

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

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Via the Gilt-Edge Ves tibuleFlyer.

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july28-1m

The East Tennessee's Harvest Excursion

Will leave Atlanta and all southern points on August 2d and 3d. Tickets at half rates, good to return within thirty days and are good to stop at all points west of the Mississippi river. Double daily train service. Through coaches will be run without change via Chattanooga and Memphis.

Free maps and pamphlets of all western states and territories upon application to any ticket agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. Call on or write to E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball house; R. A. Williams, passenger and ticket agent 42 Wall street; R. H. Tate, traveling passenger agent, or A. M. Anderson, city passenger agent, corner Kimball house.

All letters of inquiry will receive prompt replies.

July 25—d1w.

"HELLO, CENTRAL"

Will Again Be Heard Over the Wires Tomorrow.

WORK WENT ON ALL DAY YESTERDAY

And Many of the 'Phones Are Now Ready for Use—The Exchange Will Open Tomorrow.

In shirt sleeves and bared arms men worked in front of the telephone exchange all day yesterday.

And as the men were working the church-going people passing by glanced up at the tall ladders upon which the artisans were engaged.

For the second time in the history of Atlanta manual labor was going on on Sunday, but for the first time the work was not interfered with by the officials.

The hook and ladder wagon which had been planted all night long in front of the building and upon which the men were working was still in front of the exchange building. The long ladder was stretched up the walls and upon it the men worked and the work they were doing was of the hardest and most difficult character.

But there was no noise about it and without seeing it no one in passing the building would have known that any work was being done.

The large cables through which the great number of wires run were being spliced and as the splicing was finished the cables were placed in position and made ready for a connection with the large switchboard. The work was slow and of the most difficult kind, but it was pushed along with energy and industry throughout the day. The workmen were apparently anxious to complete the work so the people of Atlanta might again be accommodated with the 'phones to which they have grown accustomed. During the day over four hundred wires were completed and that means that over four hundred telephones were ready for use last night. The wires, however, were not connected, because the connection could not be made until the switchboard is ready for the operatives.

The 'phones completed run about equally in number from the exchange in all directions, north, south, east and west.

The work went on again all last night and will be continued with all possible speed today, so that by morning more than nine hundred of the subscribers will be connected. Then the other wires will be connected within the next twenty-four hours and by Wednesday morning the subscribers to the exchange will not know that the fire ever occurred.

On Friday night at 8 o'clock when the fire was under control Superintendent Easterlin and Manager Gentry looked over the situation and after estimating the amount of cable on hand telegraphed for enough cable to finish the work to be sent by express. Fortunately a large lot of cable was on hand at Norfolk, Va., to make additions to that exchange. This cable was secured and arrived Sunday morning. There are at the present time about four hundred wires connected into the central office and they are being connected in at the rate of one every two minutes.

The extra linemen furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Georgia Electric Light Company, who rendered valuable assistance, have returned to their respective companies. The cable splicers have been busy all day Sunday and have been watched by numbers of citizens from the streets below.

Superintendent Easterlin and Manager Gentry were both at the buliding all day and watched the work with interest, directing the men how to proceed.

"We have now quite a number of 'phones which could be used," said Manager Gentry, "but the 'phone is useless without the aperative. We could make some connections now, and, in fact, we have had some talk with some of our patrons during the day. But the exchange is in no condition to be used yet and the service would be wholly unsatisfactory. By Tuesday morning, however, we will have nearly all of them in shape and we will then begin making connections. I wish, too, that the people would be a little patient if the 'phones do not work well at first. In trying to make a connection some subscriber will be unable to get what he wants. Then he must remember that though his telephone is good the 'phone he is asking for may yet be one of those not connected. We have so far found the people very kind to us and we hope to show that we appreciate that kindness by giving them the very best connection possible in the time allowed us. We'll be ready to hear 500 by Tuesday and maybe some of the 'phones will be working by noon tomorrow."

Neuralgic headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10c.

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For parties of ten, or more, traveling together on solid ticket, the Western and Atlantic railroad will sell them tickets Atlanta to Chicago for $15.41, first-class, or $15.16 second class. Thus, on second class ticket, saving each passenger $5.24.

For further information call on C. B. Walker, ticket agent, union depot, or R. D. Mann, ticket agent, No. 4 Kimball house.
july20-1m

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G. W. ADAIR,
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Another necessity in a good breakfast is good butter. Now, we believe that it is known by every one that they can always get good butter at our store. Not only good butter, but the best, pure genuine Jersey. Our butter, too, is kept scrupulously clean and nice. It is put up in one pound packages, wrapped in linen paper and kept in a refrigerator. It is not delivered at your house sour and mushy, with brown paper sticking to it, but each one of our drivers has an ice chest and the butter is delivered firm and clean. As to meats, for breakfast you can take your choice of spring chickens, of which we always keep a good stock, or of fine English breakfast bacon, or of the Ferris or Dove ham, or our dried beef, broiled, makes a nice, wholesome dish. For dinner, our head rice is always good. Our Saratoga chips are fresh and crisp. In relishes we have everything you can wish, such as L. and P. sauce, tomato catsup, Young's Hotspur relish, pepper sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, etc.

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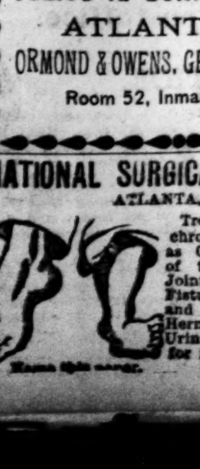

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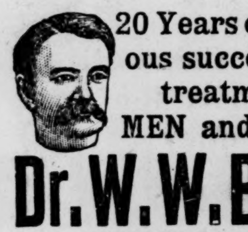

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NOTICE.

Office of the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1893.—This is to notify the public that the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O., has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said company has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the twenty-first day of August, 1893, will make application to Hon. Wm. A. Wright, comptroller general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the $25,000 of bonds of the Amazon Insurance Company now on deposit with him.

GAZZAM GANO, President,
Amazon Insurance Company.

june25 2m

KILLED HIS SON,

And Hiram O'Neal Wants Lije Henderson Tried for Murder,

IN SPITE OF THE CORONER'S VERDICT

That O'Neal Killed Himself—A Murder Case with Unusual Features—How It Was Revived.

Unusual and unique features, such as are seldom met with in criminal annals characterize the case of murder on which Lije Henderson is to be tried for his life.

The question to be decided is not whether Henderson was justifiable in slaying his victim, but is, did Henderson really do the killing or did the dead man drive the fatal blade into his own flesh? The coroner's jury has said that Henderson is not guilty of the killing; that the man killed in a fight with him killed himself. But four months after the occurrence it has been revived and Henderson is to be prosecuted despite the finding of the coroner's jury.

The manner in which this belated prosecution was brought about was rather unusual of itself. Here are the facts of the killing and the recent sequel in the shape of a prosecution.

Henderson is charged with killing Jesse O'Neal, who was a son of Hiram O'Neal, the ward politician and colored contractor. The latter is regarded as one of the best negro citizens in Atlanta. He owns some property and is a thrifty negro. The same was not true of his son, Jesse O'Neal, who had the reputation of being a quarrelsome, disagreeable negro. One day about four months ago he had a difficulty with Lije Henderson in a poolroom on Ivy street, near Decatur.

Henderson is a quarrelsome negro as well as O'Neal and a fiery dispute ensued. Hot words led to blows and in a few minutes after the inception of the trouble both men were struggling together on the floor in each other's grasp. They rolled over and over fighting desperately. They fought so rapidly and so desperately that the bystanders could not see whether they were doing each other damage or not.

Suddenly O'Neal sank motionless to the floor and a big stream of blood ran away from him. Henderson, his head bleeding from a gash made by a billiard cue, ran out of the house and escaped. In a few minutes O'Neal died from loss of blood. An artery in the leg had been severed and he had bled to death. The police were at once notified to arrest Henderson for murder, but the coroner's jury, which investigated the case that afternoon, put a different phase on the case. It appeared from the testimony produced at the inquest that O'Neal had stabbed himself while trying to cut Henderson and a verdict to that effect was returned. Henderson was then allowed to go without molestation. Yesterday Acting Chief of Police Wright received a telegram from the marshal of Milledgeville, Ga., saying that Henderson was in that town and could be arrested at any time if wanted. Captain Wright conferred with Hiram O'Neal, the father of the dead man, about the matter. It seems that the father has never been satisfied that Henderson was not prosecuted and he is anxious that it be done. He advanced to Captain Wright the money necessary to bring Henderson back to Atlanta. Captain Wright telegraphed for Henderson's arrest and the latter will be brought back to face the music.

Salt rheum, with its attendant itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine" for cures effected.

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This common sense injunction is too often unheeded. Business anxieties, overwork, exposure must and do cause mental and physical exhaustion, which lessens vigor and tells injuriously upon the system. That most beneficent of tonics and restoratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, effectually compensates for a drain of strength and loss of nerve power, regulates impaired digestion, arouses the dormant liver and renders the bowels active. It is, besides a preventive of malarial and rheumatic ailments.

The East Tennessee's Harvest Excursion

Will leave Atlanta and all southern points on August 2d and 3d. Tickets at half rates, good to return within thirty days and are good to stop at all points west of the Mississippi river. Double daily train service. Through coaches will be run without change via Chattanooga and Memphis.

Free maps and pamphlets of all western states and territories upon application to any ticket agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. Call on or write to E. E. Kirby, city ticket agen, corner Kimball house; R. A. Williams, passenger and ticket agent, 42 Wall street; R. H. Tate, traveling passenger agent, or A. M. Anderson, city passenger agent, corner Kimball house.

All letters of inquiry will receive prompt replies.

july 19—1w.

Cheapest Rates to Chicago.

For parties of ten, or more, traveling together on solid ticket, the Western and Atlantic railroad will sell them tickets Atlanta to Chicago for $15.41, first-class, or $15.16 second class. Thus, on second class ticket, saving each passenger $5.24.

For further information call on C. B. Walker, ticket agent, union depot, or R. D. Mann, ticket agent, No. 4 Kimball house.

july20-1m

The Westmoreland Property

Will be sold Tuesday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock on the premises. Don't miss it.

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By organizing parties of ten you can save $5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations, from $1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T., V. and G. R'y., 42 Wall street. july28-1m

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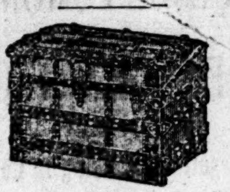

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